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SCIENCE ABROAD.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS IN PARIS.

OPENING CEREMONIES—THE HALLS CROWDED EVERY DAY—VISIT OF THE EXECUIVE—EARLY ADDRESSES—A POLYGLOT ASSEMBLAGE—HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 2, 1875.

The opening ceremonies of the Geographical Congress took place yesterday in the palace of the Tuileries, and were attended by a very large number of people. Since the opening of the exposition on the 15th of July the halls have been crowded day after day, the average number of visitors being about twelve thousand per diem. The French have long been accused of having very little knowledge of geography, but they can no longer be charged with a lack of interest in the subject. Yesterday being Sunday, the price of admission was fifty centimes, and from the hour of opening in the morning the halls were densely crowded. I should say more than 30,000 tickets were sold during the day. I entered the palace at 2 o'clock, and found it impossible to penetrate into the French Department. It was completely filled, and two or three hundred persons were waiting about the door for the dense crowd to thin out or move on into the other sections. It took me a good half hour to get into the Salle des Etats, in which the sessions of the Congress are held. A wonderful change had been effected in this hall since I was last there. Directly in front was a large platform with a broad flight of steps handsomely carpeted and decorated with plants, and upon the lofty wall above the platform was the remarkable map of France begun in 1818 by the Etat Major, and constructed on a scale of 1 to 80,000. It was printed in squares of about two yards, and nicely fitted together upon the wall. A red line upon one side showed the extent of the lost provinces, or the boundary line of the new German Empire. Around the hall were alcoves which had been fitted up as tribunes, and between them hung festoons of the flags of the different nations. The first over the grand entrance was the Stars and Stripes neatly entwined about the French tri-color. This was between the box prepared for the President of the Republic and the diplomatic box. Upon the floor were chairs for the delegates, and rows of benches behind them for friends and invited guests. The *coup d'œil* was charming, and the look of admiration given by every one on first entering the hall was a striking homage to the good taste and skill of Baron Reille and Capt. De Torcy, to whom, I believe, the credit of the work is due. I saw the Marshal make a gesture of surprise as his eyes first fell upon this magnificent hall.

MARSHAL M'MAHON PRESENT.

At 3 o'clock Marshal De MacMahon, accompanied by M. Buffet, the Duc Decazes, M. Wallon, and other members of the Government, arrived at the Porte des Lions, where he was met by the Marquis de Beauvoir, Baron Reille, and M. De Torcy, and escorted to his box. He stood for some time looking down upon the hall, and gazed long and earnestly upon the great map upon the wall before him. He was earnestly conversing with M. De Beauvoir when the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia arrived and took a seat beside the Marshal. At that moment the members of the Congress were all standing, but at a touch of the bell they quietly took their seats, and the inaugural ceremonies began. The chairs in the front rank were occupied by the commission of the Antwerp Congress, held in the month of August, 1871. Its President, M. D'Hane Steenuyse, addressed the Congress in French, giving an account of the origin of the idea and a brief history of its progress, paying handsome tributes to the French, to M. De Lesseps, who was present and loudly cheered, and to Elie de Beaumont, D'Avezac, D'Halloy, and Francis Garnier, who have died since 1871. At the close of his address he handed over his trust to the French Commission, at the head of which was Admiral La Roudiere de Noury, and the Antwerp Commission then retired. On taking the chair the Admiral read an eloquent address, stating the objects of the Congress and its hopes, and saying that the world must gain vastly in knowledge by such meetings of the most eminent scientific men of the day from all countries. He closed by complimenting the Presidents of the geographical societies of Europe who had come to take part in the discussions about to open. The Admiral was followed by Baron Richthofen, President of the Geographical Society of Berlin, who spoke in German; after him came Sir Henry Rawlinson, President of the Royal Society, who spoke in English Sir Henry drew forth a round of applause by saying, when complimenting the French for the part they were now playing in the world of science, that he came to express not only the friendly sentiments of the Royal Geographical Society, but of the whole English people. With the exception of the compliment to M. De Lesseps, this sentiment was the most warmly applauded of any expressed during the day. After Sir Henry came M. Séménoff, who spoke in Russian; M. De Beaumont, President of the Geneva Society; M. De Hunfaly, of the Pesth Society, who made a speech in the Magyar tongue; M. Correnti, of the Society of Rome, who spoke in Italian; M. Weth made a speech in Dutch, on behalf of the Geographical Society of Holland, and lastly, Dr. Schweinfurth, the intrepid botanist, spoke in excellent French on behalf of the Geographical Society recently organized by him in Cairo, Egypt. The last address was delivered by Baron René Reille, who gave a summary of what had been done thus far, and grew eloquent over the prospects of the idea in the no distant future. It was with extreme modesty that M. Reille spoke of the work of organization here in Paris, but those who knew what had been done and what gigantic difficulties had to be overcome, warmly congratulated him at the close of the ceremonies. His name will be long associated with this work and mentioned in future Congresses with honor and respect. When I saw the honors heaped upon the distinguished gentlemen present, I regretted the absence of Judge Daly, or of some one charged to represent the American Geographical Society, for we were about the only nation on the face of the globe which had no delegate present on this occasion. Our only representative was Dr. Johnstone, who sat upon the floor, not as a delegate to the Congress, but as a Special Commissioner for the Exposition.

The ceremonies of the day were considerably prolonged, for every one seemed loth to quit this scientific fête and the society of the eminent men from all parts of the world who were there assembled. Mindful of the difficulties of getting in, I moved toward the door after the speech of Baron Reille, and there found hundreds of persons crowded about the entrance and pressing closely upon the line of police guarding the doors of the Congress. The crowds in the halls were denser than before, and it was with extreme difficulty that I forced my way through to the door, where another crowd had collected to see the Marshal and the Grand Duchess. The portion of the Exposition upon the terrace was also densely thronged. This shows the interest taken in this movement by the French people, and demonstrates the great success of an undertaking which has long since exceeded the limits at first marked out for it. This is the beginning of a series of Geographical Congresses which must have a good effect upon the future of the world.

POPULARITY OF THE MOVEMENT.

When I say that this is the beginning I mean the popularity of the movement. It originally started at Antwerp, but the press said little about that Congress which was appreciated by the scientific world alone. Its history was given yesterday. The City of Antwerp had resolved to raise statues to two men justly honored in Belgium, and M. Ch. Ruelans conceived the idea of adding to the interest of that festival "by inviting," as he himself said, "to the feet of Ortelius and Mercator all those who in the two worlds have made a name by their studies of our globe, the illustrious travelers who have explored countries hitherto unknown, the creators of great international highways, and those whose commercial activity constantly establishes new relations among peoples." This idea was adopted, and from it sprang the first *Congrès International des Sciences, Geographiques, Cosomographiques et Commerciales.* Convoked at Antwerp, the first session was held on the 14th of August, 1871, and succeeded beyond all hopes, but, as I have already remarked, the aid of the press, now cheerfully accorded, was not then acquired. Some excellent work was done during the sessions of the Congress, and before closing its labors a committee was appointed to communicate with other countries in order to induce some other city to take up and carry on the work. The mission was accepted by the Geographical Society of Paris, but owing to the war, and the subsequent state of the country, the original date was extended to the present year. It received at once the aid of the French Government, and the earnest sympathy of Marshal De McMahon. The rest of the story has been told up to this time. Yesterday was devoted to the inaugural ceremonies; to-day the serious work begins, and as the hour for opening is near at hand, I bring my letter to a close, and hasten off to see this body of *savants* at their labors.

THE PRESIDENT AT FAIRPOINT.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY GIVE HIM TWO BIBLES—HIS TRIP TO RHODE ISLAND.

FAIRPOINT, Chautauqua Lake, N.Y., Aug. 15.—A Sabbath-school session was held this morning at 9 o'clock, of which Mr. Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, President of the assembly, was Superintendent. There were present 3,470 persons who participated in the exercises. Among them were President Grant and Gen. Babcock. At 11 o'clock a sermon was preached by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., of New-York, to about 6,000 people.

Immediately after the close of the sermon Rev. Dr. Vincent stepped forward on the platform and addressed the President, saying that his visit had caused much satisfaction. The Doctor then presented to the President, in behalf of the Chautauqua Assembly, two copies of the Bagster edition of the Holy Bible, one printed in England and the other in America, one copy being for Mrs. Grant.

The President rose and received the Bibles, bowed, smiled, and sat down. The President is much pleased with his trip, and he and his party enjoy it greatly. They are the guests of Mr. Lewis Miller and Dr. Vincent.

The President left Fairpoint at 10 o'clock for Mayville, where he took a special train on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad at 10:20 for Buffalo, at which place he takes the 5 o'clock A. M. express train for Bristol, R. I., by way of Albany and Boston, arriving at the latter place at 11 o'clock Monday night and arriving at Bristol early Tuesday morning.

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES.

AN INCREASE TO THE WEST AGREED ON BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—The new freight rates between Baltimore and the West, agreed upon by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Roads, go into effect to-morrow. On all classes they are an increase over the rates prevailing since the adjustment of the railroad war. On first-class freights the advance to some points is nearly fifty per cent. Very little change, however, has been made on the special class, which includes sugar and coffee, and other articles forming a very large share of the traffic between Baltimore and the West. As compared with the rates on the New-York Central and the Erie Roads, the figures are from five to ten cents per hundred pounds in favor of Baltimore shippers to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago. These figures are based on the increase by the New-York roads, and are said to be satisfactory to all four of the great trunk lines.

THE YACHTS.

GETTING READY FOR WEDNESDAY'S RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—There is nothing new to chronicle concerning the movements of the squadron. The yachts lay at their anchorage all day, some of them making ready for the coming contest. The crew of the Mohawk were busily engaged in preparing for the race of Wednesday, which is to be sailed without any time allowances. With plenty of wind her chances for this race are very good, although it is by no means certain that, even under such conditions, the Rambler may not outsail her. With moderate weather no vessel of the fleet has a better chance than the Idler. The Mohawk does not, of course, sail in to-morrow's race, as the cups are presented by her owner, Vice Commodore Garner. The entries are schooners Alarm, Restless, Eva, Dreadnaught, Clio, and Idler, and sloops Vindex, Vision, Windward, Addie V., and Genio. The Eva has just come off the ways and has been thoroughly overhauled and cleaned, so that at all events she will be sailed, as the saying goes, "for all she is worth."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

IMPENDING TROUBLE IN COREA—INTENSE HEAT IN JAPAN AND CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 15.—The Pacific mail steamer Alaska, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, arrived at this port to-day. She brings advices from Hong Kong to July 15 and Yokohama July 25.

The rumors continue of impending trouble with Corea, but the Japanese Government withholds information as to its intentions. The present indications are that peaceful counsels will prevail.

There has been unusual suffering from heat in Yeddo and Yokohama. The thermometer averaged last week 100° Fahrenheit.

Punishment by torture is virtually abolished in the Japanese courts, but the formal announcement is postponed until the new judicial system has been organized.

There is great suffering throughout China from the prolonged heat. The thermometer at Pekin has risen to 110°.

A JUVENILE INCENDIARY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 15.—William Brang, a boy eight years old, was caught setting fire to a church in two places in this city this afternoon.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

THE "ANCIENT GOVERNOR."

GOV. ALLEN RESERVING HIMSELF FOR A BIG SPEECH ON THE 28TH—HIS FARM NEAR CHILLICOTHE—HOW HE LIVED BEFORE HE WAS GOVERNOR—HIS UNGRATEFUL NEPHEW, THURMAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875.

Gov. Allen will wind the fog-horn no more in the Ohio campain till the 28th of August. He was announced to speak at Canal Dover on the 7th, but when the time came he did not appear. It is said that the Democratic managers are anxious to keep him out of the canvass, because they have learned that his appearance before the people has become a stale joke, and that his redundant speeches, like an inflated currency, have fallen in value, and are no longer worth circulating among the people. Allen's backers claim that Allen does not speak because he will not. He has determined to withhold himself for a great effort on the 28th, in Trumbull County, when he will announce to the country fully his views upon financial questions. This Golden Farmer makes no visible preparation for his speeches. He does not write them out, nor make notes. He submits himself, medium-like, to the "influence," and speaks as the spirit moves and as "the truth comes fair and spat into his brain." When such a remarkable event happens to him, he announces heroically that he "will speak though he should burst." He is not now able to foreshadow the nature of his speech on the 28th, and will probably have no very distinct impression of his own financial views till he reads the report of his speech. Meantime there is a desire for information about this great hero of the old ballad and his political views, which a gentleman who has recently visited him helps me to embody in this letter.

THE "ANCIENT GOVERNOR" AS A GRANGER.

Appeals have been made for Allen because he was a farmer, and the Granger vote has been solicited. He was fortunate enough to marry 1,300 acres of land when a young man, and has since lived in idleness off the products of other men's toil, a method of living which Sam Cary denounces in unmeasured terms. He never knew want, nor the need of hard work, and never will know. So much of a Granger is he. The "Ancient Governor" lives 100 miles or more from the capital, near a little place called Chillicothe. The country surrounding the place is noted for its numerous families of aristocratic agriculturists who own from 1,000 to 5,000 acres of land, and live in comfort and idleness. There is, of course, little vitality or enterprise manifested in this region. Gov. Allen lives two miles or more from the little city upon his large estate, inherited from his father-in-law, Gov. McArthur, whom he accidentally defeated for Congress by one vote by a singular combination of circumstances in 1833. Next to his estate lies that of ex-Gov. Worthington, an old ruler of Ohio, and within easy reach a few other old families own nearly all the real estate for a hundred miles around. Allen's farm, like the rest of them, lacks vigorous cultivation, and most of it is badly grown up to weeds and undergrowth. A large patch around the house is planted in fruit, grapes, pears, &c., and like other old estates has a name which it takes therefrom and is known as "Fruit Hill." For nearly thirty years Gov. Allen lived a life of almost total seclusion, much of the time having, it is said, no companion save the servants about the place. He is said by his friends to have devoted those years to the study of history and scientific subjects, and they claim for him great attainments in that direction. He did not often leave his farm to go to town, and was when there the object of considerable curiosity among the young people as an ancient public man. He always went by the name of "Major" Allen, and the people from his native town still call him "the old Major." He is said to have at one time taken great interest in Senator Thurman, who is his nephew, and hoped to see him President, but he now says Thurman is out of the race and has no further chances; that his position on the finances in the present campaign "has laid him on the shelf."

HIS ADVICE TO THURMAN.

Allen had rather doted on Thurman who, he had expected, would reflect his own views upon financial questions. Two years ago, when inflation was first agitated, but before Thurman had expressed himself thereon, Allen sent word to him by Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, now President of the Erie Railway, explaining his views. In closing his message to his nephew he made this significant remark: "Don't be in too —— big a hurry, Thurman. Remember that no man ever made himself President. The people make Presidents." But Thurman was in a hurry in spite of the message, and spoke in the Senate against his uncle's financial views, and follows it up in this campaign. Allen now says Thurman is putting on style, and that after getting all the valuable ideas that he ever had from his profound uncle, he seeks to go out and trade for himself and gets swamped at the first trial. "I am sorry," says the Governor, "but Thurman's chances are gone." When Gov. Allen first had his ambitions for Thurman, it is said he was honest in his declaration that he would never have more to do with politics, and he would, he himself says, never have been a candidate for Governor but for Thurman, who came to him and urged him to accept after he had declined, saying, "If not for the sake of the party, for my sake, uncle, accept the nomination."

Now that he regards his nephew as out of the race the Governor proposes to contest the honors with Pendleton and Hendricks, neither of whom he thinks will have any chance if he runs this Fall.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE OUTLOOK.

"Beat them, by —— I certainly we will beat them, Sir," is a favorite expression of the new candidate for Presidential honors when asked about his chances for success in the Gubernatorial contest. "Why, Sir, this is the people's fight against the money power, and the majorities on the people's side will not be counted by single thousands, Sir." But the financial question is the Governor's hobby. In and out of season he talks finance. "This financial question is the great one in this contest," says he, "and it's —— nonsense to talk of it's being a minor issue. You might as well talk of destroying all our railroads and canals and returning to the old-fashioned stage-roads for our only means of intercourse in a moment as to talk of resuming specie payments without ruining the country. It's a more honest administration of the Government and greater confidence in its willingness and ability to pay that we want, and then it don't make a —— bit of difference whether we have any more specie than is necessary for foreign exchange."

"Upon the financial plank of the Democratic platform," says the Governor, "our fight must be made this Fall. There are no questions at issue that approach it in dignity or importance, and, Sir, it's the beginning of a great national struggle upon the same question which must be made next year."

Allen thinks Thurman bid for the Eastern hard-money men's support in his disregard of his advice, and that he did not go far enough to reach it. "No man ever makes a success," says the Governor, "who set his sail to catch two winds. In these times the demand is for men who stand up boldly and say what they mean, and give reasons for it." He thinks no man in his party, save himself, has done this. The Governor says "the Republicans lack vigor in this contest, and many of their best men are leaving them," but he forgot the numbers of his own party who throw cold water upon his pet financial views, which he declares are the all-important questions for decision in this contest. "Nominate Gen. Grant; why, certainly sir, who else can they nominate?" says the Governor, when asked who he thought the Republicans would select. "He is the most available man the money men can get, and I tell you they are sure to nominate him, Sir. Grant will do anything they dictate, and it is not easy for them to get another man who will, even in the Republican Party." The Governor don't like to say much about the Democratic Presidential nomination, but privately declares himself not in the way nor out of the way of any one. He thinks Pendleton has been hedging on the financial question to please the hard-money men, and that Hendricks' silence will be ruinous to his chances.

HIS PARTY STANDING AND HIS AMBITIONS.

Allen's administration of affairs has not made him popular with some of his party. He seems to have had a penchant for old political fossils, and to have gathered most of his appointees from galvanized specimens of that class. He is a swaggering, profane, and rather violent old gentleman, with much more force than polish, and don't allow any man's advice to govern him in the least. He has evidently kept the run of current events well, and has been a reader of many books. He will not allow the party managers to ignore the financial question, as they have been trying to do for some time, but will continually keep asserting its prominence, declaring that it is the only question at issue, and that it is the only question upon which there can be a division between the two parties. Allen's faith that he is to be the next President is simple and touching. When one of his familiars, in the style of a true courtier, said to him: "Governor, you will be the next Democratic candidate for President," he replied: "Well, by ——, Sir, it would be just my luck to be elected." When reminded that he was once a "bullionist," and favored specie payments, he recalled a vision of his early days, and relieved himself of the charge of inconsistency in this fashion: "I would be in favor of specie payments now, Sir, if it could happen as it did one day when I was in the Senate, and the Secretary of the Treasury placed a notice on each of our desks that he had paid the last dollar of the public debt."

A PARALYTIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

It is not generally known, I think, that age has laid a heavy hand upon this aspiring *senex*. His arms have been paralyzed, and are quite useless for most purposes. He signs his name only with great labor, and in transacting State business, except signing pardons, he makes his signature, or it is made for him, with an engraved stamp. He could not sign as many bills in a week as Congress passed in the last hour of the last session. Two years ago this old man was living peacefully and contented upon his farm. Political ambition had long ago subsided with the gradual decay of manly strength and power, and he was enjoying the leisure and something of the dignity of old age, if he had not all the attributes of that period of life which Cicero extolled. He was drawn from his retreat by heartless young politicians as a good joke, and an unexpected success has revived hopes whose disappointment will attend him to the grave. His defeat this Fall will carry with it retributive justice, for Cary, Ewing, Thurman, and all who forced him into his present position will go down with him, while his renewed success would discomfit them not less because they would in that case be lost in his great shadow.

MURDERS IN THE COAL REGIONS.

PAY-DAY RIOTING—TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL SHOT IN DRUNKEN RIOTING.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 15.—Yesterday being the first general pay-day among the miners in the northern section of this region since resumption, and money being unusually plenty, there were a number of disturbances, free fights, shooting cases, and assassinations, caused by drunken brawls. At Girardville, last night, two men named John Stilzel and Thomas Love got into an altercation. Shortly after the quarrel, Stilzel put in his appearance at the office of 'Squire Guyther and demanded a warrant for the arrest of Love. While the 'Squire was preparing to issue the warrant, he was shot, and instantly killed, by two men, who fired through a window. Love has fled.

At Shenandoah the firemen had a picnic, which was kept up until a late hour last night. A man named James, who had a beer-stand on the picnic grounds, being asked to sell beer to two men, while waiting on them was shot by one of them, and instantly killed. This murder was the result of bad feeling which has existed between different factions since James killed a man in self-defense a year ago.

At Mahanoy City, at 11 o'clock last night, a free fight occurred in front of a saloon, which was gutted of its inmates and contents. Three men who were engaged in the row were shot and wounded. Christian Bunkower, while standing on the pavement looking on, was shot in the breast, the ball coming out at his back. He will die. A late dispatch to-night states that Bunkower is still living, and during the day made his will. Among the wounded was a notorious character known as "Bully Bill," whose life has been attempted before, and who was brought to Pottsville by a Mahanoy City constable and lodged in the county jail to-day.

ACCIDENTS.

BOTH LEGS CUT OFF.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 15.—To-day Charles Finley, unmarried, had both legs cut off while attempting to board a western-bound freight train. He will die from his injuries.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15.—Richard Claney, of Hatfield, was struck by the noon freight on the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, at Northampton, Saturday, and instantly killed.

BATHING AND CORNER-STONE LAYING AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 15.—Twenty-five hundred people arrived here this morning over the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. The beach presented a lively appearance during the day. There was at one time over one thousand people bathing in the ocean.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Catholic church on Chelsea avenue took place this afternoon, and was conducted by Bishop Corrigan, of Newark. One thousand people were present. The church will be known as "Our Lady, Star of the Sea."

WASHINGTON.

FASHIONABLE SMUGGLING.

THE NEW REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINING TOURISTS' BAGGAGE—DECLARATIONS TO BE MADE BY PASSENGERS—PERSONAL EFFECTS THAT ARE CONSIDERED NON-DUTIABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The new regulations adopted by the Treasury Department for the examination of baggage of passengers arriving from foreign countries are of the most searching character, and will be enforced with the utmost stringency. The new form, upon which passengers will be required to make separate and detailed statements of their personal baggage and property other than personal baggage then in their possession, will be ready for issue on Wednesday next. Instructions to cabin passengers will be printed on the first page of the new form, from which they will learn that their baggage will be landed upon the steam-ship wharf as soon as practicable after the vessel is docked. But before any baggage is delivered, each passenger will be required to make, under oath, an entry of his or her baggage, and a separate entry, also under oath, of all articles contained in his or her baggage which, by the United States laws, are subject to duty, and to pay such duty, if any. The blank forms of the entries to be made will (if practicable) be furnished to each passenger after the vessel leaves Quarantine by the Customs officers, who will also give the passenger all necessary information reative thereto. In case no Customs officers come on board at Quarantine, the forms of entries will be furnished when the vessel arrives at her wharf. The senior member of a family coming together, if sufficiently acquainted with the contents of the baggage of the whole party to make a sworn statement of the same, may be allowed to include all such baggage in one entry. Whenever any trunk or package brought by a passenger as baggage contains articles subject to duty, and the value thereof exceeds $500, or if the quantity or variety of the dutiable articles is such that a proper examination, classification, or appraisement thereof cannot be made at the vessel, the trunk or package will be sent to the public store for appraisement."

On the same page the attention of passengers will be directed to the following laws of the United States, and the regulations of the Treasury Department, relative to the importation and entry of baggage:

SECTION 2,505. The importation of the following articles shall be exempt from duty: * * * Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, (not merchandise,) professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States. * * * —*Revised Statutes, pp.* 259,267.

SEC. 2,799. In order to ascertain what articles ought to be exempted as the wearing apparel and other personal baggage, and the tools or implements of a mechanical trade only, of persons who arrive in the United States, due entry thereof, as of other merchandise, but separate and distinct from that of any other merchandise imported from a foreign port, shall be made with the Collector of the district in which the articles are intended to be landed by the owner thereof, or his agent, expressing the persons by whom or for whom such entry is made, and particularizing the several packages and their contents, with their marks and numbers; and the person who shall make the entry shall take and subscribe an oath before the Collector, declaring that the entry subscribed by him, and to which the oath is annexed, contains, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a just and true account of the contents of the several packages mentioned in the entry, specifying the name of the vessel, of her master, and of the port from which she has arrived; and that such packages contain no merchandise whatever other than wearing apparel, personal baggage, or, as the case may be, tools of trade, specifying it; that they are all the property of a person named, who has arrived, or is shortly expected to arrive, in the United States, and are not, directly or indirectly, imported for any other, or intended for sale.—*Revised Statutes, pp.* 320, 321.

SEC. 2,802. Whenever any article subject to duty is found in the baggage of any person arriving within the United States, which was not, at the time of making entry for such baggage, mentioned to the Collector before whom such entry was made, by the person making entry, such article shall be forfeited, and the person in whose baggage it is found shall be liable to a penalty of treble the value of such article.—*Revised Statutes, p.* 321.

ARTICLE 399. "Professional books, implements, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment," are understood to embrace such books or instruments as would naturally belong to a surgeon, physician, engineer, or scientific person returning to this country. * * * —*Customs Regulations.* 1874, *p.* 192.

ARTICLE 400. Jewelry that has been worn or is in use as a personal ornament may be admitted free of duty. * * * —*Customs Regulations,* 1874, *p.* 192.

Duty must be demanded on all watches but *one* brought into the United States by a single passenger. If all the watches are old, the passenger may choose the one to be treated as personal effects. If some are old and some new, the new are to be included among those treated as subject to duty.—*Synopsis of Decisions,* 1868, (170,) p. 52.

* * * So far as wearing apparel is concerned, only those articles which have been in actual use are exempted from duty. * * * New articles of clothing which have not been in actual use abroad, and not necessary for the present comfort or convenience of the owner, are chargeable with duty; and the fact that they are intended for the future use of the person who brings them, or of another person, and are not for sale, does not exempt them from duty.

Tourists and passengers are, therefore, cautioned to preserve the proper care, when arriving with articles claimed to be free as personal effects, in making a separate statement of their effects which have been in actual use abroad from those which are new, in order that the Customs officers may readily decide what portions are liable to or exempt from duty.—*Department Circular, dated Feb.* 23, 1875.

From the foregoing instructions it will be understood that the department is in earnest in the effort to break up "fashionable smuggling" at New-York and other seaports. The character, extent, and importance of the work of examining baggage will be inferred from the fact that for the past few years the number of passengers who return to the United States from visits in foreign countries has averaged over 45,000. The great difficulty to be apprehended in enforcing the new regulations is that which will attend the landing of so much baggage at one time on the wharf of the arriving steam-ship. A few years ago, when this same matter was before the Treasury Department, the Collector of the Port of New-York presented the difficulties that would invariably attend the landing and examination of passengers' baggage at the wharf of the steam-ship company. The attention of Mr. Boutwell, who was then Secretary, was directed to the fact that the wharves are its private property; that they are required by the companies for the discharge of and taking on of cargoes, and that they could not be expected to surrender their property and business facilities to the United States. In view of these difficulties, it was recommended that the Government erect, at the Battery or some other point, such wharves or buildings as the extent and character of the service would demand. Nothing was done at that time, because the contemplated examination of baggage on the wharf was abandoned. For the proper enforcement of the new regulations it may become necessary for the Government to secure the exclusive use and control of wharves and docks at the port of New-York, where three-fourths of all the passengers from foreign countries first land on our shores.

THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES LAST YEAR.

The total net receipts of the Government for the last fiscal year were $288,051,000, which are $3,681,735 greater than the estimates made by Secretary Bristow in November last. The total ordinary expenses for the same period were $274,623,380, less by $692,096 than the Secretary's estimate. The excess of income over ordinary expenditures was $13,376,658. The expenditures for last year were less than for any preceding year since 1861. This exhibit fully establishes the correctness of the statement made in THE TIMES dispatches in the beginning of last June, when $13,000,000 was named as the probable excess of receipts for the year. The actual receipts for the current year are thus far fully up with the estimates. Secretary Bristow's estimates are shown to be in very close approximation to the actual receipts and expenditures for last year. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the year ending June 3, 1875:

NET RECEIPTS.

From Customs	$157,167,722 35
Internal revenue	110,007,493 58
Sales of public lands	1,413,640 17
Miscellaneous sources	19,411,195 00
Total net receipts	$288,000,051 10

NET EXPENDITURES.

For civil and miscellaneous	$71,070,702 98
War Department	41,120,645 98
Navy Department	21,497,626 27
Indians and pensions	37,840,873 04
Interest on public debt	103,093,544 57
Total ordinary expenditures	$274,623,392 84

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PENSION OFFICERS' FEES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Hon. H. M. Atkinson, Commissioner of Pensions, in reply to a letter calling for the opinion of his office with reference to the fees which agents or attorneys prosecuting claims for pension and bounty are entitled to receive, says the construction placed upon the law restricts the payment of but one fee in any one case. The object of this law is to prevent attorneys from imposing upon claimants. The regulation of the fee is left entirely to the discretion of the Commissioner, within the limit of $25 in each case. Were it otherwise the claimant might be imposed upon by the attorney in requiring him to employ other attorneys, when, from some cause, the original attorney would not be able to complete his duties as such in the case. He can readily perceive that this law would work rather unjustly in some instances, but all general laws will operate harshly in exceptional cases. A new attorney taking a case must be fully authorized by a power of attorney revoking the previous powers of the attorney in the same case for cause, as there can be but one attorney recognized and one fee paid on each claim, and any person receiving more than $25, if that amount is allowed by the Commissioner, or of $10 in case there is no written contract, is guilty of a misdemeanor under the law, and is liable to prosecution. While the Commissioner questions the sufficiency of the compensation allowed attorneys by law in many cases, he believes the construction he places upon the law to be correct.

POSTMASTERS DISMISSED AND OFFICES DISCONTINUED.

The following-named Postmasters have been dismissed by the Postmaster General for improper disposition of postage stamps and unjustly increasing their salaries thereby: James Hogden, Embden Centre, Somerset County, Me.; Edward D. Gilbert, Hegganum, Middlesex County, Conn.; William M. Turner, Warwick Cross Roads, Union County, Tenn.; Edgar M. Griswold, Horicon, Dodge County, Wis.; William W. Hale, Manomen, Arrora County, Minn.; A. A. Freedman, Altoona, Wilson County, Kan.; S. F. Williams, Blue Mounds Linn County, Kan.; James P. Ford, Forest Home, Franklin County, Kan.; Mrs. M. A. Turner, London, Sumner County, Kan.; C. S. Johnson, Dresden, Otoe County, Neb.; Frank J. Austin, Macon, Franklin, County, Neb.; A. L. Holbrook, Ridgely, Dodge County, Neb.; C. H. Oliphant, Kanab, Kane County, Utah; William Morrison, Richfield, Sevier County, Utah; Benjamin F. Johnson, Spring Lake, Utah County, Utah; Neil Ferguson, Cross Plains, Calhoun County, Ala.; John T. Wells, Warrior Station, Jefferson County, Ala.; T. Rothenbofer, Elmore, Elmore County, Ala.; David Johnson, Union Courthouse, Union County, S. C.; William A. Westrope, Gibson City, Ford County, Ill.; David Gallarno, Hicks Mills, De Kalb County, Ill.; Alexander S. Waugh, Elk River, Clay County, West Va.; James Rogers, Valley Fork, Clay County, West Va.; William Atkinson, Creswell, Washington County, N. C.; John C. Keeter, Cuba, Rutherford County, N. C.; William A. Holifield, Mica, Mitchell County, N. C.; C. C. Bergen, Wolf Knob, McDowell County, N. C.; A. C. Kellam, Long Eddy, Sullivan County, N. Y.; Hiram D. Cole, Unadilla Centre, Otsego County, N. Y.; Charles H. Bunting, West Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J.; John Rounds, North Chenango, Crawford County, Penn.; H. J. Fry, Donnally's Mills, Perry County, Penn.; E. H. Dewey, Cambridge, Louawee County, Mich.; A. M. Van Luvven, Lime Springs, Howard County, Iowa; Henry B. Keltner, Wooster, Jefferson County, Iowa; J. J. Bick, Clapper, Monroe County, Mo.; Robert P. Fuller, Pattonsburg, Daviess County, Mo.; Samuel B. Sloan, Hope, Hempstead County, Ark.

The following offices have been discontinued for the same reason: Lake Roland, Baltimore County, Md., J. H. Shaunberger, Postmaster; Philopolis, Baltimore County, Md., H. Marshall, Postmaster; Mixtown, Tioga County, Penn., J. H. Rushmore, Postmaster; Raynold, Montcalm County, Mich., Kate Robinson, Postmaster.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.

The President has signed a proclamation terminating the withdrawal of the lands awarded to the United States by the Emperor of Germany acting as umpire under the Treaty of Washington. The lands in question are those on the north-western frontier, and include San Juan Island. The withdrawal was to allow persons claiming to be owners under the joint occupancy to present their claims.

SUSPICIOUS DEATHS IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15.—A good deal of excitement was occasioned at the County Insane Asylum yesterday over the death of four of the inmates from the administration of a sedative mixture to make them sleep. The names of the victims are Amie Newman, Christiana Koenig, Anna Peters, and Joseph Rockford. An inquest was held this afternoon, at which a number of physicians testified as to the nature and effects of the mixture, but a verdict was deferred until an analysis of the sedative could be made to determine whether any other medicines than those prescribed were added. Among the ingredients of the mixture were belladonna, extract of conium, bromide of potassium, and other poisons. The same preparation has been used before without any bad effects, and it is now thought that either an overdose was given the patients or some unusual article was put into the mixture.

THE MISSISSIPPI STILL RISING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 15.—The river has risen about a quarter of an inch within the past twenty-four hours. It is now within half an inch of the danger line.

THE SCIENCE CONVENTION.

A REPLY TO THE EVOLUTIONISTS

THE LEADING ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION BY PROF. DAWSON—NEW INVENTIONS RECEIVED—SKETCHES OF PAPERS PRESENTED—PROF. DAWSON'S ADDRESS—THE POINTS OF A NOTABLE PAPER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Aug. 13, 1875.

The leading addresses thus far have been those of the outgoing President, John L. Le Conte, M. D., of Philadelphia; of Prof. H. A. Newton, of New-Haven, Conn., and of Dr. J. W. Dawson, Principal of McGill College, Canada. The greatest attention will perhaps be given to the latter, it being a reply to the famous address pronounced before the British Association at Belfast by Prof. John Tyndall, and equally so to Mr. Darwin, Mr. Spencer, and the whole school of advanced evolutionists. Prof. Dawson was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1820; he graduated at the Edinburgh University in 1840, and, returning to his native country, made a geological tour there, illustrious through his friend and companion Sir Charles Lyell. Prof. Dawson published in 1848 a handbook of the geography and natural history of Nova Scotia, and in 1855 a work on Acadian geology. There are now about 150 members present, on the whole a small number, particularly if it is borne in mind that many of the scientific leaders are absent this year. Among the late arrivals are: J. Lawrence Smith, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., who has belonged to the society as long as it has been in existence; W. S. Barnard, of Canton, Ill.; William Ferrel, of Washington, D. C.; E. L. King, of Ashtabula, Ohio; C. G. Wheeler, of Chicago, Ill; P. R. Hoy, of Racine, Wis.; B. G. Wilder, of Ithaca, N. Y.; James Hall, of Albany, N. Y.

The following is a list of the newly-elected members: J. G. Ramsdell, Traverse City, Mich.; John F. Isorn, Cleveland, Ohio; John D. Crehore, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Margaret A. Y. Dawson, Montreal; Miss Emma Lunn, Montreal; William H. Pettee, Cambridge, Mass.; Edward T. Nelson, Delaware, Ohio; S. P. Mulford, Delaware, Ohio; Theodore R. Chase, Detroit, Mich.; Samuel S. Babcock, Mount Clemens, Mich.; F. E. Nipher, St. Louis, Mo.; Silas H. Douglass, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Samuel T. Douglass, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Richard W. Corwin, Ann Arbor, Mich.; George Washington Min

trustworthy analogy would indicate that they must result from many concurrent forces and determinations of force; and they are too partial in the unwarranted use which they make of analogy. It is not unusual to find such analogies as that between the embryonic development of the individual animal and the succession of animals in geological time placed on a level with that reasoning from analogy by which geologists apply modern causes to explain geological formations. No claim could be more unfounded. A third illustration of the partial character of these hypotheses may be taken from the use made of the theory deduced from modern physical discoveries, that life must be merely a product of the continuous operation of physical laws. The assumption, for it is nothing more, that the phenomena of life are produced merely by some arrangement of physical forces, even if it be admitted to be true, gives only a partial explanation of the possible origin of life. It does not account for the fact that life as a force or combination of forces is set in antagonism to all other forces. It does not account for the marvelous connection of life with organization. It does not account for the determination and arrangement of forces implied in life. Fourthly, these hypotheses are partial, inasmuch as they fail to account for the vastly varied and correlated interdependences of natural things and forces, and for the unity of plan which pervades the whole. These can be explained only by taking into the account another element from without. Even when it professes to admit the existence of a God, the evolutionist reasoning of our day contents itself altogether with the physical or visible universe, and leaves entirely out of sight the power of the unseen and spiritual, as if this were something with which science has nothing to do, but which belongs only to imagination or sentiment. So much has this been the case, that when recently a few physicists and naturalists have turned to this aspect of the case, they have seemed to be teaching new and startling truths, though only reviving some of the oldest and most permanent ideas of our race. From the dawn of human thought it has been the conclusion alike of philosophers, theologians, and the common sense of mankind that the seen can be explained only by reference to the unseen, and that any merely physical theory of the world is necessarily partial. This, too, is the position of our sacred Scriptures, and is equally stated in their opening verse, and indeed it lies alike at the basis of all true religion and all sound philosophy, for it must necessarily be that "the things that are seen are temporal, the things that are unseen, eternal." With reference to the primal aggregation of energy in the visible universe, with reference to the introduction of life, with reference to the soul of man, with reference to the heavenly gifts of genius and prophecy, with reference to the introduction of the Saviour himself into the world, and with reference to the spiritual gifts and graces of God's people, all these spring not from sporadic acts of intervention, but from the continuous action of God and the unseen world, and this we must never forget is the true ideal of creation in Scripture and in sound theology. Only in such exceptional and unidiluential philosophies as that of Democritus, and in the speculations of a few men carried off their balance by the brilliant physical discoveries of our age, has this necessarily partial and imperfect view been adopted. Never indeed was its imperfection more clear than in the light of modern science.

Geology, by tracing back all present things to their origin, was the first science to establish on a basis of observed facts the necessity of a beginning and end of the world. But even physical science now teaches us that the visible universe is a vast machine for the dissipation of energy; that the processes going on in it must have had a beginning in time, and that all things tend to a final and helpless equilibrium of forces. This necessity implies an unseen power, an invisible universe, in which the visible universe must have originated and to which its energy is ever returning. The hiatus between the seen and the unseen may be bridged over by the conceptions of atomic vortices of force, and by the universal and continuous ether; but whether or not, it has become clear that the conception of the unseen as existing has become necessary to our belief in even the possible existence of the physical universe itself, even without taking life into the account.

It is in the domain of life, however, that this necessity becomes most apparent; and it is in the plant that we find the clearest proof of a visible testimony to that unseen which is the counterpart of the seen. In them, too, Almighty power is no doubt conditioned or limited by law, yet they bear more distinctly upon them the impress of their Maker, and, while all explanations of the physical universe which refuse to recognize its spiritual and unseen origin must necessarily be partial and in the end incomprehensible, this destiny falls more quickly and surely on the attempt to account for life and its succession on merely materialistic principles.

Here again, however, I must remind you that creation, as maintained against such materialistic evolution, whether by theology, philosophy, or Holy Scripture, is not necessarily a continuous, nay, an external influence, not an intervention of disconnected acts. It is the true continuity, which includes and binds together all other continuity. It is here that natural science meets with theology, not as an antagonist, but as a friend and ally in its time of greatest need; and I must here record my belief that neither men of science nor theologians have a right to separate what God in Holy Scripture has joined together, or to build up a wall between nature and religion, and write upon it "no thoroughfare." The science that does this must be impotent to explain nature and without hold on the higher sentiments of man. The theology that does this must sink into mere superstition.

In conclusion, we can formulate a few of the general laws, or perhaps I had better call them the general conclusions respecting life, in which all paleontologists may agree, or perhaps it is not possible to do this at present satisfactorily, but the attempt may do no harm. We may, then, I think, make the following affirmations:

1. The existence of life and organization on the earth is not eternal, or even coeval with the beginning of the physical universe, but may possibly date from Laurentian or immediately pre-Laurentian times.

2. The introduction of new species of animals and plants has been a continuous process, not necessarily in the sense of derivation of one species from another, but in the higher sense of the continued operation of the cause or causes which introduced life at first. This, as already stated, I take to be the true theological or Scriptural, as well as scientific idea of what we ordinarily and somewhat loosely term creation.

3. Though thus continuous, the process has not been uniform; but periods of rapid production of species have alternated with others in which many disappeared and few were introduced. This may have been an effect of physical cycles reacting on the progress of life.

4. Species, like individuals, have greater energy and vitality in their younger stages, and rapidly assume all their varietal forms, and extend themselves as widely as external circumstances will permit. Like individuals, also, they have their periods of old age and decay, though the life of some species has been of enormous duration in comparison with that of others, the difference appearing to be connected with degrees of adaptation to different conditions of life.

5. Many allied species, constituting groups of animals and plants, have made their appearance at once in various parts of the earth, and these groups have obeyed the same laws with the individual and the species in culminating rapidly, and then slowly diminishing, though a large group once introduced has rarely disappeared altogether.

6. Groups of species, as genera and orders, do not usually begin with their highest or lowest forms, but with intermediate and generalized types, and they show a capacity for both elevation and degradation in their subsequent history.

7. The history of life presents a progress from the lower to the higher, and from the simpler to the more complex, and from the more generalized to the more specialized. In this progress new types are introduced and take the place of the older ones, which sink to a relatively subordinate place and become thus degraded. But the physical and organic changes have been so correlated and adjusted that the whole not only always maintained its existence, but has been enabled to assume more complex forms, and that older forms have been made to prepare the way for newer, so that there has been on the whole a steady elevation culminating in man himself. Elevation and specialization have, however, been secured at the expense of vital energy and range of adaptation, until the new element of a rational and inventive nature was introduced in the case of man.

9. In regard to the larger and more distinct types, we cannot find evidence that they have, in their introduction, been preceded by similar forms connecting them with previous groups; but there is reason to believe that many supposed representative species in successive formations are really only races or varieties.

10. In so far as we can trace their history, specific types are permanent in their characters from their introduction to their extinction, and their earlier varietal forms are similar to their later ones.

11. Paleontology furnishes no direct evidence, perhaps never can furnish any, as to the actual transformation of one species into another, or as to the actual circumstances of creation of a species, but the drift of its testimony is to show that species come in *per saltum*, rather than by any slow and gradual process.

12. The origin and history of life cannot, any more than the origin and determination of matter and force, be explained on purely material grounds, but involves the consideration of power referable to the unseen and spiritual world.

Different minds may state these principles in different ways, but I believe that in so far as paleontology is concerned, in substance they must hold good, at least as steps to higher truths. And now allow me to say that we should be thankful that it is given to us to deal with so great questions, and that in doing so deep humility, earnest seeking for truth, patient collection of all facts, self-denying assistance from hasty generalizations, forbearance and generous estimation with regard to our fellow-laborers, and reliance on that Divine spirit which has breathed into us our intelligent life, and is the source of all true wisdom, are the qualities which best become us.

RECOVERY OF MISS PHILPOTT'S BODY AT NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The relatives of Miss Philpott, the young lady who was drowned last week below the Cave of the Winds, were rewarded for their constant watching since the melancholy event by finding the body in the whirlpool at daylight this morning. One of her brothers secured the corpse by wading out a few feet in a dangerous locality after it had made two circles around the whirlpool among the drift-wood. The face was beyond recognition, but the bathing suit still enveloped it. A watch is still kept up for the body of Mr. Parsons, who was drowned at the same time.

MONTENEGRO.

A RIDE IN AN ILL-KNOWN LAND.

THE HANDSOMEST PRINCE IN EUROPE—NATIONAL TRAITS—PUBLIC OPINION—SINGULAR CUSTOMS OF THE WOMEN—THE SONS EDUCATED IN PARIS.

A special correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal from Spizza as follows:

"Prince Nikita is a fine-looking man, probably the handsomest reigning Prince in Europe. His tall, slender figure, his marked features, (though their expression is perhaps too fierce,) his dark complexion, his flashing eyes, the splendor of his fantastic costume, and his inimitable loftiness of demeanor, have struck every one who has entered the throne-room. The latter is a moderately large, elegantly furnished apartment, with red hangings, carved arm-chairs, velvet ottomans, chandeliers, and a pianoforte. The walls of the room are almost covered with the portraits of European sovereigns, mostly gifts from the latter, but those of the Czars Nicholas and Alexander occur most frequently. None have any artistical merit, however, except those of the reigning Prince and Princess and that of the interesting Princess Darinka, the widow of the deceased Danilo. They were painted by Jaroslav Czermak, the only Sclavonian except Matejko, the Pole, who has attained to eminence in painting. Czermak, a fanatical Sclave, presented the pictures to the Prince. That of the Princess Darinka produces an irresistible effect on the beholder; in her countenance there is the wild Oriental beauty of Byron's Haidée or Medora, refined by cultivation of mind and heart. Princess Milena is now about twenty-seven years old, a beautiful woman, with a true Tizian complexion, the only beautiful Montenegrin, and the only one addicted to washing. Those of your readers who have traveled in Spain have certainly remarked the dirty stripes on the necks of the lovely senoras; no devout Spanish woman dares to bathe without the permission of her confessor. This aversion to cleanliness has come down from the time of the anchorites Sabinus, Pachomius, Besarion, and other saints of the desert; and indeed whole sects of that epoch condemned all ablutions as heathenish, and were lauded because they wore their clothes so long that they rotted to pieces and fell off them, or because their skin became as 'pumice-stone' from the crust of dirt on it. The superstition that cleansing the body soils the soul exists this day among the women of those Christian nations who have long carried on conflicts with the Mohammedans, on whom the Koran enjoins frequent ablutions. A female Bulgarian is permitted to wash only once in her life—on the day before her wedding; and in most South Sclavonian families the girls are rarely allowed to bathe. The women never. I recall with a shudder the interior of the Montenegrin huts. When a woman offered me wine she always dipped her fingers into it, the same fingers which had just been engaged in the chase on her children's heads, or which had been gently scratching the pig, the pet of the family, which is admitted and caressed under the dung mauses. The adults squat or lie down, the children tumble about in the liquid manure which covers the floor of the hut, and many women are blear-eyed, in consequence of the creosote caused by the smoke, which can only escape through the door. The Princess Milena, as I have said, forms an exception.

"Her father, Vukotitch, the Senator Bozzo Petrovich, has lived eleven years in Paris, and has become a perfect Frenchman. This Parisian education is the bane of these sons of the East, for the continual contrasts between their pretensions and their resources, their desire for mental and physical enjoyment, and their rough, inhospitable, and uncivilized country, the chaos of their mental equilibrium are the principal cause of the uninterrupted social and political convulsions on the Balkan Peninsula. The direct opposite of M. Bozo Petrovich is his father, Drago. On my first visit I came across him in the bush, felling wood, which he loaded on the back of the maid servant to be carried to Cattaro for sale.

"Almost all the Montenegrins are tall, powerful men; they would be handsome if their massive jaws did not give them a fierce, half-brutish appearance. Their dress is identical with that of the Crivoscians, except that on their black caps—black as mourning for the defeat at Kossovo—they have instead of the Austrian the Montenegrin arms in tin. These closely resemble the Austrian. The Montenegrins of the better class wear a peculiar and costly ornament on their breast. This consists of silver half-balls called 'Tocche.' They are closely strung together, and form a sort of cuirass, which resists musket balls. With the poorer class this ornament or shield is of pewter.

WAR WITH THE TURKS EXPECTED.

"The whole nation, not a single Montenegrin excepted, is possessed by the conviction that war against Turkey will soon begin, and end with the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. Although the love of boasting is one of the national characteristics of the Montenegrins, yet the importance of this conviction should not be underrated. These gigantic mountaineers, who first refused to pay the 'haradsch' or tribute to the Turks, possess great vital power, and they are gifted with qualities necessary to the formation of a State. They are regarded by all Sclaves as the nucleus of the future South Sclavonian Empire. At the end of the seventeenth century Montenegro still consisted only of the small district from the Austrian frontier to the little plain of Cetinje; it afterward won step by step the Beda Grahowo, in the North-west. In the year 1858 a Turkish brigade invaded that district from the Herzegovina. They were surrounded, and capitulated on condition of a safe retreat. Exhausted, almost starved, the Turks, in single file, crawled up the steep mountains toward the frontier. The Montenegrins crept after them, and cut off the noses of 800 of the poor wretches. The northern and eastern districts of the Moracha were also incorporated into the little State, so that it is now separated from Servia only by a narrow strip of land; it was the same with part of the shore and a part of the islands in Lake Scutari. To be sure, they lost the eastern shore by the secession of the district of Kutska, near the town of Podgoritza, which has been so frequently named of late, for this district preferred the Turkish rule to that of the Vladika, and the islands of Vranjina and Lesandrja were taken by the Arnauts. This loss is a sore one to all Montenegrins to this day, the more so as the fortress Zabljak, on the Malo Blato, (Lake) is regarded as the ancestral home of the Montenegrin Princes, and because the most fruitful and best cultivated Montenegrin district, situated on the western shore of Lake Scutari, the Crmnicha, is also suspected of desiring to be annexed to Turkey. It may readily be conceived that the Montenegrins, so isolated by their mountains from all the rest of the world, are anxious to possess a port, and indeed almost all their legends prophesy the conquest of the 'White Kotory,' Cattaro. The adjective 'white' is used to express everything brilliant, and signifies beautiful, rich, lofty, &c. Russia supports their efforts to obtain a harbor, for it would be her port also. Once even the germ of a Montenegrin fleet existed. The Sultan presented the Prince with an old man-of-war, the Silistria, which was towed into the harbor of Cattaro, and for the first time hoisted the Montenegrin flag. An English marine engineer was engaged, at a considerable salary, and came, with wife and child, to Cattaro. The Prince, surrounded by his Montenegrin grandees, well furnished with provisions, but above all with wine, made an excursion to Trieste in the most cheerful of moods. But as the expenses of this voyage came to several thousand guldens the excursions ceased, and the pay of the engineer, so that the latter left the ship in the lurch and departed. In the Summer of 1868 came the order from Vienna to remove the vessel from the Bocche, otherwise the flag would be struck. As this was refused with indignation, an Austrian engineer was obliged to drag the old wash-tub out of the Bocche into the Bojana River, and so on to Lake Scutari. Here this Danaean gift came to an end, and with it for seven years the proud Montenegrin armada. The Emperor of Russia has just sent the Prince a little steamer, which is anchored where the Bojana flows out of the lake.

"The efforts of the Prince to place himself at the head of the South Sclaves, and to play the part of Piedmont in the Balkan Peninsula, might be more successful. Russia secretly encourages the aspirations of the Prince to the Servian throne. The *Golos* has only lately discussed this idea, and in Servia there is a strong Montenegrin party. But even should Montenegro continue isolated she will cause Turkey great trouble. The country has made much progress since the last struggles. Her political organization is excellent—in the country itself the laws are strictly observed. Foreigners—of course excepting Turks—can travel on foot in the remotest mountains; theft and robbery have been quite exterminated by the energy of the Princes Danilo and Nikita; sixty-nine schools already exist, and the country has for some years possessed a newspaper, which was formerly the *Turtledove*, and published scarcely anything but poems, but which has now become a political journal, under the title of the *Montenegrin Gazette*. The army has acquired the rudiments of discipline, without at the same time losing its skill in guerrilla warfare, and is well armed. But the influence of schools on the character of the people has been exaggerated; the blood that flows in their veins tells more upon them. For if Montenegro had 690 instead of 69 schools the Montenegrins would still be only cunning, bloodthirsty tigers.

MONTENEGRINS WITH RUSSIAN ORDERS.

"Few people are aware that there are Montenegrins living afar from Montenegro. Even the best statistical and ethnographical works on Austria ignore the village of Peroi, close by Pola, opposite the Brionian Isles, on the Continent of Istria. This little village is inhabited exclusively by Montenegrins, who fled from the plague in the year 1658, and who have faithfully preserved the language and the customs of their native land. Even the marriages of trial, so common among all South Sclaves—the living together without being married for some months till the priest or the Police put an end to this state of things by forcing upon them the blessing of the Church, or till the parties separate—are frequently found in Peroi.

"The Montenegrin of whom I hired a horse for the continuation of my journey, another who saddled the horse, a third who held my stirrup, and the fourth who served me as guide, all wore Russian orders. Among the 100,000 inhabitants there are perhaps 5,000 who wear Russian or Austrian orders. The bridle-path led over a moderately high mountain into the valley of the Rjecka River, which affords some pleasant scenery. Near the village Rjecka I left the valley and rode along a path which only native horses could manage, in a southern direction to 'the land of the sun,' the district Crmnicha, which descends in terraces to Lake Scutari, enjoys the climate of Southern Italy, is fertile, and in some places well cultivated. Sometimes I could almost fancy myself in a civilized country. The inhabitants are, therefore, looked down upon by the rough mountaineers, and are, as I have said, even suspected of Turkish sympathies. The sun set just as my horse had climbed the mountain ridge which forms the frontier between Montenegro and Austria, and from which I descended to Spizza, the most northern port of Albania. To the north and north-east the gray rocks, which for centuries have harbored no seed, were flooded by an unnatural light which struck terror into the soul. But as the sun dipped into the sea the chalk mountains shone like an aurora borealis, and the clouds hovered over them in a fiery glow, a foreboding of the *Dies Iræ*, the conflagration of the universe, and Lake Scutari and the Adriatic threw back the blood-red light, reminding me of the streams of fire which, during centuries, the national hatred had poured down from the Montenegrin plateau through all its valleys and ravines, down to the Amselfield and to Lake Scutari."

SALE OF A MENAGERIE IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Frank Buckland writes to the London *Daily News*: "The sale of Manders' Royal Menagerie took place at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, Aug. 4. Caravans containing the cages of the animals were arranged on four sides of a square; Mr. Brinsley, the auctioneer, taking up his position in front of the principal van, through the doors of which the public entered when the beasts were on show. It was almost impossible that such a large place as the Agricultural Hall should be crowded; however, a large number of people were present. They were principally dealers in wild animals, proprietors of shows and traveling menageries, and others. I now give some of the prices realized: Orange-colored crested cockatoo, a good talker, £7; wombat, £5 10s.; mongoose, £1 2s. The 'variegated mandrill, or red and blue faced gorilla monkey, from Abyssinia, the only specimen in England.' This blue-nosed mandrill was the first lot that caused any excitement. For a long time there was no bidding at all. The first offer was £100; the animal was ultimately knocked down for £105. My friend 'Bob' (Mr. Jamrach's head-keeper) informed me that this was £25 more than Jerry, for that is this huge monkey's name, realized four or five years ago. Jerry is supposed to be fourteen to fifteen years old. His neighbor, a black Canadian bear, only fetched £1 6s. A big Russian bear—the size of a small cab horse—only fetched £1, worth much more than that to a barber to fatten up for bear's grease; his skin is worth 10s. atleast. The market price of a good bear is £5. This bear was old and not a good show animal; he was probably bought for his skeleton. A very nice zebra fetched £30; his hoofs were malformed from having no outdoor exercise, or he would have fetched more. The 'gnu, or horned horse,' fetched fifty guineas only; the market price of a good gnu is £100 at least.

"The five camels were then paraded and marched past the auctioneer in single file. The large male came first, a splendid-looking animal. The first bid was two shillings, and it was a long time before he got over four-and-sixpence. He was very nearly knocked down for fifteen shillings. After a great deal of chaff he realized £7 10s. only. Bob let me into the secret of this. 'If them as has bought him don't know how to manage him he'll eat up the lot on 'em, clothes and all.' This shows what bad temper will do in appreciating an otherwise splendid animal. Camels have, as your readers are aware, very long sharp teeth, very like dogs' teeth. They have great reach with their long necks. A camel's bite is a very serious thing. I hear that this animal has already bitten more than one man. The other camels realized about £20 apiece; a camel call, four months old, twenty guineas; a female 'Hama that goes in harness' was purchased for £16 10s. Lot No. 37, the red hyena, which had bitten off the bear's nose, fetched £5 only.

"The excitement culminated when the sale of the lions commenced. A lioness five years old fetched £30. 'Two lion cubs eighteen months old, born in the Agricultural Hall,' fetched £150; the lioness in cub, £115. The auctioneer pronounced that the purchaser would obtain more than one lion for his money. Bob, however, shook his head at the auctioneer. 'They'll never get any cubs from her; she's the worst mother out. She'll eat her lot of cubs before they can be took from her. She eat the last lot of cubs when I was a traveling along with her in the provinces.' The leopardess fetched £5 only; a tame cat she would have fetched more; some other animal had bitten her tail off at some time or other, and converted her into a lynx. Two very handsome South American jaguars fetched respectively £30 and £32; these animals will find a home in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. Five small monkeys, with a tame cat thrown in, only fetched £3; the cat lives with the monkeys. The two Tasmanian devils, male and female, only fetched £8 the pair. These animals are, of course, 'Diabolus ursinus.' The Tasmanian devil is a bear-like, savage animal; he lives in a burrow, and is a great poultry-eater. One of the animals recently escaped near Taunton, and created tremendous havoc among the poultry in the neighborhood. The sale went off very quietly; at one time there was a little commotion when lot No. 43, the young black mule Topsy, began to lash out with her heels among a crowd who had pressed too near her. The lioness happened to rush at the same time, as if in sorrow that the menagerie had broken up, and she and her lion relations would have to go to fresh masters. Nothing, however, happened, except that Bob was disappointed in a job to catch any wild beast that should happen to get loose. Representatives were present in the hall from most of the zoological gardens both at home and abroad. The principal buyers were Mr. Charles Jamrath, the well-known London dealer, and agents and proprietors from Wombwell's and Edmonds' menageries, and Mr. Rice, of London; the Bristol Gardens, Hamburg, &c. The prices ought to have been much higher, but animals are not fetching good prices at this time. Winter is not far off. Shows cannot travel about without difficulty in the Winter, and, if they do travel, animals are very apt to die in cold weather."

ROBERT HERRICK.—It is told of Mohammed that when the political economists of the day provoked him by the narrowness of their utilitarian schemes, he was wont to silence them with these words: "If a man has two loaves of bread, let him exchange one for some flowers of the narcissus, for bread only nourishes the body, but to look on the narcissus feeds the soul." Robert Herrick was one of the few who have been content to carry out this precept, and to walk through life with a little bread in the one hand, and in the other a bunch of golden flowers. With an old serving-woman in a tumble-down country parsonage, his life passed merrily among such dreams as Oriental Sultans wear themselves out to realize, and his figure stands out in front of the shining ranks of his contemporaries as that around which most vividly of all there flashes the peculiar light "which was never on sea or land." He may be well contrasted with a man whose native genius was probably exceedingly like his own, but whose life was as brilliant and eventful as Herrick's was retired, namely, Sir John Suckling. The wit, fire, and exuberant imagination that interpenetrated both found scope in the life of one and in the works of the other; Suckling's poems are strangely inadequate to represent his genius and fame; Herrick, on the other hand, may be taken almost as the typical poet, the man who, if not a lyrist, would be nothing; the birdlike creature whose only function was to sing in a cage of trammeling flesh. There are many features in his career, besides the natural excellence of his verse, which makes him an object of peculiar interest. Among the pure poets he occupies the most prominent position in the school that flourished after Ben Jonson and before Milton, and though his life was one of immense duration—he was born before Marlowe died, and died after the birth of Addison—his actual period of production covers the comparatively small space occupied by the reign of Charles I. This period was one of great lyrical ability; the drama was declining under Massinger and Shirley, and all the young generation of poets, brought up at the feet of Jonson and Fletcher, were much more capable of writing songs than plays. Indeed, no one can at this time determine what degree of technical perfection the English literature might not have attained if the Royalist lyrists had been allowed to sun themselves unmolested about the fountains of Whitehall, and, untroubled by the grave questions of national welfare, had been able to give their whole attention to the polishing of their verses. In fact, however, it will be noticed that only one of the whole school was undisturbed by the political crisis. The weaker ones, like Lovelace, were completely broken by it; the stronger, like Suckling, threw themselves into public affairs with a zeal and intensity that supplied the place of the artificial excitements of poetry so completely as to put a stop to their writing altogether. Herrick alone, with imperturbable serenity, continued to pipe out his pastoral ditties, and crown his head with daffodils, when England was torn to pieces with the most momentous struggle for liberty that her annals can present. To the poetic student he is, therefore, of especial interest, as a genuine specimen of an artist, pure and simple. Herrick brought out the *Hesperides* a few weeks before the King was beheaded, and people were invited to listen to little madrigals upon Julia's stomacher at the singularly inopportune moment when the eyes of the whole nation were bent on the unprecedented phenomenon of the proclamation of an English republic. To find a parallel to such unconsciousness, we must come down to our own time, and recollect that Théophile Gautier took occasion of the siege of Paris to revise and republish *Emaux et Camées*.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

MOODY, THE REVIVALIST.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15.—Mr. D. L. Moody, the revivalist, stopped over night at the Massasoit House in this city, and goes on Monday to his old home, Northfield, where he will rest for two weeks, doing no preaching. He has partially promised to begin work after that time in Springfield.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

NATIONAL THRIFT AND CLERICAL INDOLENCE—A NEED OF MANUFACTURES—THE SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE LACKING—THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIENNA, Monday, July 26, 1875.

Sometimes, in Italy, we have a Summer of uninterrupted sunshine, and for three months hardly a drop of rain falls. But the present season, so far, has been an exception, and the rain has come pouring down in frequent refreshing showers. This country has been spared the damage which has fallen upon France, and the promise of the various harvests upon which Italy depends for sustenance, as well as for commerce with her neighbors, still continues good. Coming up here from Rome, the eye found pleasure in resting upon a landscape crowded full of the flourishing products of man's toil—the bounty of God, bestowed in spite of the ban of the Pope and his wayward invocations of punishment for his countrymen, because they will not let him have his own way. In passing from the territory formerly under the government of the Church, into the province of Tuscany, one does not fail to notice the difference in the condition of the culture of the land, and the general aspect of the landscape. The old fact, so often repeated, forces itself as abruptly as ever upon the attention. On the Papal side, careless culture and slovenly neglect, and on the Tuscan, tidiness of the farm-buildings, good roads, and every acre of available land smiling with the abundance of wisely-directed toil. The results are those of the good laws for nearly a century active in the ancient Duchy, and the lazy asceticism and priestly and monkish love of the system of the past in the dominion so long misgoverned by the Pope. The praise and the blame must be distributed to each of the parties, as they have been justly earned.

AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.

That Italy is pre-eminently an agricultural country is made evident by the fact that one may travel hundreds of miles over the territory and not observe a single sign of manufacturing industry carried on upon a scale that would be called manufacturing by us. In Piedmont and other parts of the north, this source of wealth is not utterly neglected, and fabrics of silk and woolen contribute to augment the trade of the country. Here is found a proof that without important manufactures wealth cannot be accumulated rapidly or in large masses, however great may be the natural resources of the country in growths of the soil. But the machinery for facilitating agricultural operations is yet far from being the best. All along the road one sees the old wooden plow still used to break up the soil, and instead of the threshing-machine, horses are trotted around in a circle to beat out the grain. Still, I do not think that the class of rural laborers is as badly off as in Ireland or England, or some other European countries. The climate of Italy is not one of cruel extremes, and if the sustenance of animal food fails, there is always an abundant supply of vegetable succulents by which life may be sustained. In most parts of the country the peasant population is far more robust than the masses of the working classes of the numerous considerable cities which are the boast of the Kingdom of Italy.

MANUFACTURES NEEDED.

As for manufacturing operations, there is every reason why, in the interest of the country, new means should be used to stimulate them extension. Commercial treaties about to expire by limitation are to be renewed, and an opportunity will be presented to place barriers against the introduction into the Kingdom of excessive supplies of foreign manufactured articles to the very great injury of domestic production. There is hardly a knife in the country that does not bear on its blade the stamp of an English or French manufacturer, and a thousand other articles of universal use that could be just as easily made in Italy, are furnished by foreign skill. The exclamation is constantly heard, O, Italy has not the capital to erect factories to enable her to carry on a competition with those of more active countries. But the evil lies in the lack of a spirit of enterprise among the so-called patrician classes, who have been trained to despise commerce and will not soil their reputation by engaging in it. This is, of course, more true of those of the lower than of the upper half of the peninsula, or of those who have been and are subjected to the false influences of the Papal and feudal system. A nobility content with a hand-to-mouth life of it cannot hope to retain the respect of a society beginning to be animated with the spirit which is quickening and re-creating the communities of the world. For the rest of the 26,000,000, which is the present population of the country, one-quarter or one-third are not contributing much by their labor to the general wealth, and this is due, in great part, to the fact that demands are not made by new enterprises which call into exercise augmented forces, whether of mind or hand.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Italian railway system is now pretty well carried out, and all the principal points in the Kingdom may be reached without going much out of the way or being subjected to the wear and tear of diligence traveling. Other roads, but not of great extent, are in progress, and projects are on foot to extend these benefits to the islands of Sardinia and Sicily and remote parts of the peninsula, as the Government finds itself in possession of the means necessary to execute such works. The roads are not a profitable investment in the point of view of revenue, either to individuals or the public Treasury. But they have contributed, and are contributing, as much as any other agency to the civilization and unity of the country. Only within the past dozen years have Italians of the different provinces begun to know each other. The cost of travel on the railroads of Italy is about double that of movement by river or rail in the United States. The distance between Rome and Florence is nearly the same as that between New-York and Boston, and the fare in the first class is forty-two francs, or about $8, and this is not far from the standard for the whole country. The rate of movement is quite one-third less rapid here than with quick trains in America. Having completed other tunnels under the Alps, the Italian railroads will be put in connection with the general system of communication of Central Europe. No Mediterranean country is in so good a position as this to derive from such connection large benefits. The competitions of the future between France and Italy, for commercial supremacy in the Mediterranean, may be greater than we now suspect. The lion's share will fall to the people which exhibits most of the lion's courage.

POSTAL CHANGES LAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The following are the postal changes ordered during the week ending yesterday, Saturday:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed—Milton C. Morse, Centre Effingham, Carroll County, N. H.; Mrs. Cordelia L. Harvey, Alburg Springs, Grand Isle County, Vt.; George F. Lane, Plympton Station, Plymouth County, Mass.; Thomas C. Acton, Jr., Saybrook, Middlesex County, Conn.; Mrs. E. D. Rose, West Suffield, Hartford County, Conn. Name changed—East Medford, Middlesex County, to Glenwood.

New-York.—Office established—Garden [illegible] City, [illegible] County, W. R. Hindsdale Postmaster.

Postmaster appointed—Earll R. Slocum, Scottsville, Monroe County.

New-Jersey.—Name changed—Ringwood Furnace, Passaic County, to Hewitt. Office discontinued—Austin, Cumberland County.

Pacific Coast.—Office established—Delta, Shasta County, Cal.; William T. Smith, Postmaster. Offices discontinued—Fourth Plain, Clarke County, Washington Territory; Whitman, Walla Walla County, Washington Territory; Apache, Yavapas County, Arizona. Postmasters appointed—G. W. Towle, Emmett, San Benito County, Cal.; J. T. Wheeler, Pine Grove, Amador County, Cal.; George D. Fiske, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.; Timothy Donelin, Yankee Jim's, Placer County, Cal.; John Bolt, Applegate, Jackson County, Oregon; Miss Mary A. Brown, Hillsborough, Washington County, Oregon; Abraham S. McGrew, Bethel, Polk County, Oregon.

SEIZURE OF CUBAN ARMS.

A FRIENDLY REPUBLIC EMBARGOES A HOSTILE SCHOONER—THE MONEY TROUBLE OF THE ISLE—VEGA'S LEAVE-TAKING—THE CASINO ESPANOL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1875.

Yesterday evening's bulletins contained intelligence that the Spanish man-of-war Churruca had sailed from Hayti on the 4th inst., bound to Havana, and having on board the cargo of the schooner Laura Price, which, at the representation of the Spanish Consul, had been embargoed by the Republic of Hayti, being composed of arms, ammunition, and other war material, which were to have been brought to this island by the filibuster steamer Octavia. The Laura Price is the same schooner which was reported some time ago as having been chased into one of the Haytian ports by the Churruca. The *Boletin Mercantil*, of Puerto Rico, says further in relation to the same affair:

"On the 24th of last June a small schooner arrived at the capital of Hayti from New-York, but did not attempt to enter the port till three days later, on the 27th. Immediately upon anchoring the *mambi*, or insurgent agent, Don Manuel Fernandez, presented himself on board, representing himself to be an official belonging to the Republic's Ministry of War and Navy, and ordered the Captain to proceed along the coast, where he was to land his cargo. The vessel brought 748 cases of arms and ammunition, consigned to the before-mentioned Minister. The Captain, who it seems came on board in good faith, at once understood that his cargo was contraband of war, and refused to obey Mr. Fernandes. Thanks to the efforts of our active and patriotic resident Consul, Mr. N. Lopez Chacon, and the good offices of her British Majesty's Consul, as well as to Gen. Lorquet and the President of the Republic, and thanks also to the probity and neutrality of his Government, the cargo has been stopped, and we think that by this time has been embargoed and confiscated by the Haytian authorities.

"The Royal Navy Spanish man-of-war Churruca very opportunely then appeared in those waters. The insurgents have lost a very valuable cargo, intended for Cuba or Porto Rico, we are not positively say which. We continue to believe that Providence protects Spain, and most cordially thank Hayti for her friendly conduct in this case."

Further particulars may be given regarding this capture, after the arrival of the Churruca, expected within a few days.

MONEY TROUBLES.

The financial difficulties of the island still hold the attention of the Captain General and his advisers. A recent decree, dated the 4th, impresses upon the Governors and Lieutenant Governors throughout the island the "imperious necessity," under present circumstances, of forwarding the collection of the public taxes, upon which the Treasury depends to meet its obligations, the most pressing of which are the war expenses; and it urges them especially to promote within their districts the collection of the ten and fifteen per cent. taxes, as well as what is due on the now abolished tax of five per cent. on capital.

AN EX-INTENDENTE.

Gutierrez de la Vega, the Intendente, sailed last Friday for Spain, although his name did not appear in the passenger list of the steamer. The current belief is that on account of irregularities in his department he was forced to resign by the Captain General, although (something quite unusual) Valmaseda took the trouble to accompany him off to the steamer. The official announcement of Vega's resignation attributes his departure to ill-health. It is pretty generally understood, however, that he made a good "hauí," and popular report goes so far as to state the exact amount—between $500,000 and $600,000 in gold. In the Hacienda, or Treasury Department, in the accounting, no distinction, it should be said, is made between a gold dollar and a paper dollar; and so out of a million of dollars which entered the Treasury in gold coin was sold to make an equal amount in paper, and the difference in gold, it is averred, Vega abstracted. Don Cayetano Bonafox is now at the head of the Finance Department, and at his wits' end to "raise the wind." Hence the recent recommendation of the Captain General to enforce the collection of the taxes, and of other measures tending to the same end. My last letter gave an idea of the infinite variety of taxes imposed upon the people of this island, and the difficulty of devising any new form to squeeze out money, or collect taxes due, will be readily appreciated.

THE CASINO ESPANOL.

The annual junta for the election of officers of the Casino Español was held last Sunday, and Don Julian de Zulueta was re-elected President. Although the Casino numbers some 3,000 members, I understand that there was but a slim attendance, only 200 members voting. No interest or excitement was observable in the election this year, and Zulueta and his confreres had a "walk-over." The Casino informed Zulueta by telegraph—he is in Paris—of his election, and also appointed the usual committee to formally wait upon the Captain General.

CHURCH DEDICATIONS.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Aug. 15.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was dedicated here this morning, by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo. Five hundred temperance men and a large number of clergymen from this and adjoining dioceses were present. The church cost nearly forty thousand dollars. Rev. J. McManus is Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS AT ARCHIBALD, PENN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 15.—The dedication of the Church of St. Thomas, at Archibald, a short distance from this city, took place to-day and was the occasion for an imposing Catholic ceremonial. The services were conducted by Right Rev. Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, assisted by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton; Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, and about fifty priests from all parts of the State. Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, preached the sermon, and about two thousand persons witnessed the ceremonies.

THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Harrison and East Concord streets, was consecrated to-day to the service of God with all the pomp and ceremonial attaching to the Catholic creed. The services, which were very impressive, were conducted by Archbishop Williams and twenty-five clergymen. Only those holding tickets were admitted, and every available position of the large edifice was filled. This church was erected at a cost of $160,000, and is the third church in New-England that has been thus consecrated.

*FIRST SOUTH CAROLIN

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANCIENT HISTORY FROM THE MONUMENTS: Assyria from the Earliest Times to the Fall of Nineveh. By George Smith, of the Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1875.

This little work must not be confounded with another by the same author on Assyrian discoveries, which was issued a short time ago. It may, however, fairly be regarded as a sequel to that, containing as it does the history of Assyria, as written by the Assyrians themselves on those monuments which Dr. Smith has done so much to elucidate. It does not contain all the information derived from recent researches, but as an historical outline it is, so far as present knowledge goes, complete.

The great interest that will attach to it depends upon the facility it affords for comparing native and contemporaneously-written history with the records of the same periods as they have been handed down to us in the Books of Kings. The parallel here is very close, the only discrepancies of any serious note being found in the matter of dates. This the author attributes less to any error in the figures given in our Bible margins than to the irregularity of the Assyrian themselves in such details. There does not appear to be any ground for this theory, more especially as there are many great gaps in the history of Assyria which need to be filled up. But it is that which is less free from the chances of criticism, and so far it is the safer. With reference to those periods about which we now know nothing, or next to nothing, Dr. Smith is confident that they will be made clear in future investigations. He does not doubt that an entire history of the East for from 3,000 to 4,000 years ago lies buried in the mounds about the Tigris, and all that is necessary to bring them to light is research.

We should have liked this book better if its author had given more distinct references to the separate sources from which he derives his information. A general statement that they are to be found in extant cuneiform inscriptions is hardly sufficient for the student, though it may satisfy the demands of the superficial reader. The book also wants an index. If these two deficiencies were supplied in a future edition, the value of the work would be increased.

We shall refer to only one incident of the narrative, but that one will suffice to indicate the point to which we have referred, and also the manner in which history was written twenty-six centuries ago—much indeed, as it is written now. The attack on Hezekiah by Sennacherib, King of Nineveh, is given in these Assyrian annals, where we are told how the King marched against Judah and captured forty-six of the fortified cities, carrying off 200,150 people of all sorts, together with horses, mules, asses, camels, sheep, and oxen in great numbers. This agrees with the Scriptural narrative, where we are told that he came up against all the fenced cities and took them. He then portioned off and disposed of the territory he had taken, and increased the tribute due from the principalities. We are told then how Lachish was captured, and how Hezekiah, shut up in Jerusalem, prepared to yield submission to the conqueror, and ultimately paid tribute thirty talents of gold, 800 talents of silver, precious stones, couches and thrones of ivory, skins and horns of buffaloes, girls and eunuchs, and male and female musicians. Then is recorded the return of Sennacherib to Nineveh in triumph bearing the spoil, no shadow of a reverse of any kind being mentioned.

But in the Book of Kings it is recorded that after the fall of Hezekiah the angel of the Lord went through the camp of the Assyrians and destroyed 185,000 men of Sennacherib's army, and that the monarch returned in disgrace to his capital. The Scriptural account is confirmed by a story told to Herodotus by Egyptian priests, but the various statements suggest some curious points for consideration, although it must not be forgotten that it was never the custom of people in those far distant times to place on record events which tended to their own disgrace.

Dr. Smith has done good service by putting in a concise form for the general reader these results of late researches in a period of history that must always have a special interest to biblical readers. His book is instructive, and a perusal of it will be found attractive, sufficiently so to enable us to commend it, even at this season, to all classes of readers.

THE ART JOURNAL, No. 8. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. August, 1875.

Several items of more than usual interest will be found in this number. The steel-plate engravings may be first disposed of. The first is from a painting by P. Michetti of "The Young Shepherdess of the Abruzzi," and is particularly interesting as introducing to notice a young Neapolitan artist, who is only now beginning the rise to fame. The second, entitled "Gold," is from a picture by the French artist, Tourrier, and represents what is presumed to be the interior of an alchemist's laboratory, different somewhat from what we think is generally the ideal of such places. The third is an engraving of Matthew Noble's statue of the late Earl of Derby, recently erected opposite the Palace yard, Westminster.

Among the printed articles, the series upon Sir Edwin Landseer and the papers on "The Stately Homes of England," by Messrs. S. C. Hall and L. Jewitt, of the Society of Antiquaries, are continued. In the latter we have a description, illustrated, of Westwood, Worcestershire, the family seat of the Pakingtons, whose representative, raised to the peerage during the present reign, is now Lord Hampton. The name is one of the oldest in England, and the mansion, which presents some very peculiar features, is considered to be one of the finest extant specimens of Elizabethan architecture. Marinno Fortuny, the Spanish artist who died last year in Italy, is the subject of an excellent memoir from the French of Charles Tenante, illustrated with three highly characteristic engravings. Capt. J. H. Laurence-Archer has an instructive paper on Chinese porcelain, particularly of Ta Ming dynasty, which extended from the middle of the fourteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century. Collectors of Chinese curiosities should certainly read it. In the way of art manufactures there are three excellent illustrations. The first is of a testimonial candelabrum manufactured in silver by Messrs. Bright & Sons, of England, and of great merit. The next is the "Ocean Challenge Cup," made by Messrs. Tiffany, of this City, for the New-York Yacht Club, a work which is also highly creditable to the designer. The third is a sketch of the gasher manufactured by Messrs. Vance & Co., from designs of Mr. Charles C. Perring, for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Under the head of "American Painters" is an appreciative notice of William Hart, who though born in Scotland, may justly be placed in the ranks of native artists. There are also two engravings from his paintings, which well illustrate some of the leading features of his style. Mr. F. R. Conder gives a few brief particulars of what he has not inappropriately named *verre-Bastie*, the new form of annealed glass which has recently attracted so much notice. The illustrated description of scenery on the Hudson River is continued, and there are notices of the exhibition of the Society of French Artists in London and of the prize works of the Paris Salon, the latter forming a subject for well directed criticism. An obituary containing the names and short memorial notices of those well-known artists, and some carefully selected miscellaneous notes, complete the number.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Report on the Reclamation of the Alluvial Bed of the Mississippi. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The Hudson River. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Whiteladies. New-York: H. Holt & Co.

School Hymn and Tune Book. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

Discourses. New-York: T. Whittaker.

The Teacher's Hand-Book. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

A Question of Honor. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Memoirs of John Quincy Adams. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The American Cyclopedia. Vol. XII. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

The New Testament, with Notes and Comments. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

The Way We Live Now. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

AN ILLINOIS VENDETTA.

HOW THE BULLINERS AND HENDERSONS HAVE MURDERED ONE ANOTHER.

The Chicago *Tribune* devotes many columns to a description of the deadly feud that has raged for years in Williamson County, Ill., between two families named Bulliner and Henderson, both of whom came to that State from Tennessee about ten years ago. Several murders have been committed, and the local authorities seem powerless to prevent the outrages. Many persons have been compelled to leave the locality, because they knew too much, and one man was cowardly assassinated for that simple reason. The *Tribune* gives the following list of murders committed:

"Old George" Bulliner was waylaid on the road from his farm to Carbondale, and shot, Dec. 23, 1873; died that night.

David Bulliner, (son of "Old George,") while riding home from church on the night of Sunday, March 29, 1874, in company with his brother Monroe, his cousin, Miss Stancil, and several other young men and women, was fired upon from a fence corner at the roadside, receiving two charges of buckshot in his breast; died two days after.

"Old Jim" Henderson, while at work in field in May, 1874, shot; died a few days after.

Dr. Vincent Hinchcliffe, waylaid while returning from a visit to see a patient, and shot, within 200 yards of his own house, and instantly killed.

Capt. George W. Sisney (who after several attempts had been made upon his life, moved to Carbondale, thinking to find safety in the town, and took a house in the most thickly built portion of it,) on the night of the 28th ult., between 9 and 10 o'clock, "called up to see a man," and shot from outside through the window of his sitting-room, and instantly killed.

William Spence, on the night of the 31st ult., (on which day Sisney's remains had been buried at that town,) after having retired for the night to his sleeping-room over his store at Crainsville, "called up to see a man." When he came, with a lamp in his hand, to the store-room below, and was unlocking the door to admit his visitor, was fired at through the show-window, receiving a charge of buckshot in his breast. That not immediately killing him, the assassins entered the store, (Spence had turned the key in the lock before he was shot,) and a couple of pistol-balls were fired, one into his head and the other into his heart.

Total killed, 6.

The following have been wounded or shot at:

Miss Stancil, a cousin of "Dave" Bulliner, on the night of Sunday, March 29, 1874, while she was riding home from church with him and others, (the night "Dave" was shot and killed,) was wounded by one of the shots from the fence-corner; after a painful illness she recovered.

Jason Dilmore, working in a field adjoining the Henderson place, was, a few days after the murder of "Old Jim" Henderson, shot—it is supposed by mistake, his assailants supposing him to be one of the Hendersons, whom Dilmore resembled in appearance. Dilmore was but slightly wounded and soon recovered.

—— Robb, a workman on the Henderson place, within a few days of the shooting of Dilmore—prior thereto, I believe—was at work in a field on the Henderson farm, when he saw a man with a blanket over his shoulders, approaching from a few rods distant. Suddenly the man fell, and Robb supposing it was in a fit, ran to aid him. Robb had proceeded but a few steps when he was shot. The wound was not serious, however, and he soon recovered.

Next, one Leadbetter, a workman on the Henderson place, was shot at while working in a field.

These shootings, it is supposed, were committed by men who were out gunning after Hendersons, but who, being discovered, or fancying they were discovered, by the men shot, popped away with intent to kill the men fired at, so that the fact of their lying in wait for the Hendersons might not be divulged.

On Sunday, July 25, Allan Baker, a workman at Purdy's saw mill, two miles east of Carbondale, who, some time since, had a fight with one of the Bulliner boys, was in his room, about to go to bed, when a rush through the window came a load of buckshot. Baker happened to be out of range—his shadow cast obliquely upon the window-curtain, it is supposed, misleading the shooter, who aimed in the wrong direction.

Dr. Vincent Hinchcliffe was fired at on two several occasions before the night on which he met his fate.

Capt. George W. Sisney was fired at on no less than three several occasions before he was murdered, and on one of them was badly wounded. His assailants then were the Bulliner boys.

Total wounded, (shot,) four; shot at, three.

The correspondent says: "The marksmanship, it will be observed, was excellent, considering the disadvantages under which the marksmen fired—at night, and on horseback, or through windows with the curtains dropped. The fights and feuds of the clans have spread until perhaps a hundred men are involved, and people do not know to whom they dare whisper of bringing the assassins to justice. The leaders of the vendetta, barbarous as it is, and barbarous as are the participants in it, are men of wealth and intelligence, and of corresponding local influence. They evidently anticipate fighting it out in bushwhacking fashion. Their warnings to witnesses, and the cold-blooded murder of poor Spence because he knew too much, have naturally inspired the people with alarm, which is intensified by recollection of the twenty odd other murders in Williamson County that have gone unpunished. Practically, the law has ceased to afford protection against violence in Williamson County, and, so far as the Bulliners, Hendersons, and the rest are concerned, there is no active public spirit to support the officers of the law."

CAMP-MEETINGS.

PREPARATIONS AT WESLEY GROVE—THE MILLERITES AT HEBRON, MASS.

A camp-meeting under the auspices of the Newburg District Camp-meeting Association will begin its session at Wesley Grove on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at which Rev. J. S. Inskip, President of the National Camp-meeting Committee, will preach the opening sermon. Extensive preparations are being made for the proper accommodation of visitors, as well as for providing proper facilities for holding the religious exercises peculiar to the occasion. A tabernacle tent, with a seating capacity of 1,200, is being pitched in order that stormy weather may not interfere with the holding of religious worship, and besides this a large building is being erected, 25 by 50 feet, the lower part of which will be divided into four rooms, one of which is intended for a secretary's office, one as a store-room, one as a grocery store, and one as a book-store. The upper part is to be used as lodging-rooms, which have been thoroughly furnished with new furniture, bedding, and mattresses. Ample provision has also been made in the way of regular boarding tents, and the seating accommodations of the camp have been increased and improved, and the lighting of the ground at night provided for, all of which is intended to make life as enjoyable as possible to those who sojourn there during the session. An efficient Police force has also been organized for the maintenance of order in the grove and the protection of the lives and property of those visiting the camp-meeting, whether

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TWO FRENCH JOURNALISTS.

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MM. ROCHEFORT AND DE CASSAGNAC—HOW A THREATENED DUEL WAS NOT FOUGHT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal on July 30, as follows: The journalistic duel mania has not, as was hoped, subsided. To-day the French press gives two somewhat animated epistles which have passed between M. Paul de Cassagnac, of the *Pays*, and M. Henri Rochefort. On the 10th of July, Rochefort, who is now at Geneva, addressed the following letter to M. de Cassagnac:

"After long research I have at last put my hand on several numbers of the *Pays*. The number of the 17th of November, 1872, contains, under your signature, this phrase with regard to me: 'If was he who urged on the hordes of the Commune only to unmask himself, and then to save himself. Here is a man who is a *grand miserable*.' In the number of the 18th of the same month I read this instructive but outrageous paragraph: 'When the brave and energetic Flourens wished to throw upon Paris the hordes who bore the coffin of Victor Noir, you found ready means for disappearing, and it was for you that Victor Noir had himself killed.' This article finishes thus: 'If ever you are pardoned you will have on your return a brilliant choice, an immense choice, M. Henri Rochefort, if you are pleased to look for those who seek the honor of killing you like a mad dog, as you are!' The time has now arrived for satisfaction from you contains at the same time an engagement on your part, from which it is impossible for you to withdraw. Be good enough to start immediately for Geneva with your seconds. Mine await you. You will not invoke legal interference, as you did with regard to M. Clemenceau. I have not been pardoned, pardon being only granted to those who ask it; but I am free. I demand the satisfaction which you declare yourself prepared to grant beforehand, and I beg you, moreover, to prevent your honorable father from warning the Prefect of Police. My two friends, Puissant and Bouvier, who will hand this letter to you, will undertake to transmit your answer."

In reply to the above, M. de Cassagnac dispatched this characteristic epistle:

"You are right, Sir. In signing the article of which you remind me, I signed a bill of exchange. It is true that you did not hurry yourself to present it, and that you have let a year and a half elapse before coming to the counter. But I am always accustomed to pay, and even when I have debts, be easy, I pay them at sight in ready money. Only allow me to remind you under what circumstances I addressed the few words to you which seem to have excited you rather late in the day. This fact is at once to prove that the quarrel was not with you, and from you alone, and that I have absolutely nothing to do with it. On the 16th of November, 1872, and not on the 7th, as you say, you wrote as follows in a letter published by the *Evenement*, and alluding to myself: 'I am convinced that those who vilify me to-day, now I am between four walls, would be the first to offer me their low caresses if I were ever free.' It was to this presumptuous and pretentious assertion that I answered as you have seen. Well, you are free. You come to find me, and I accept. And if I accept you while I have refused the *sans-communards* of the *République Française*, it is, in the first place, because I owe them nothing, whereas I am in your debt. You have not been pardoned, it is true, and I might shelter myself behind this quibble; but I do not like playing on words, and one must not show oneself overscrupulous with 'Vous autres Républicains.' If one were to refuse to fight with all those who are condemned to death or to the galleys, one would be left with no adversary before one. In short, you are a great personage, Sir. You have been all that a Republican can be with fortune and protection. You have been successively, and by way of advancement, First Deputy; then member of the Government of the 4th of September; next convict; and I give you, without discussion, the choice of weapons. If you had been well brought up you would have talked neither of the Police nor of my father. The Police, I can understand, must preoccupy an escaped convict like yourself, whose departure was saluted by the report of the cannon which the echo of Brest or Toulon knows well, and which allows you on gala days to vary your yellow suit with the green cap of a galley slave. But why mix up my father in a quarrel which does not concern him? He possesses the inestimable advantage over me of not knowing you, and formerly he did nothing, as you well know, to prevent my lodging a ball in your ribs. And have the good faith to agree that if any one risks a disagreeable intervention in all this, it is not you, who are abroad, beyond all legal reach, but I, who go to seek you in your retreat, become the refuge of all the robbers, of all the assassins, of all the incendiaries of the Commune. But since you have had the condescension to give me advice, permit me, not to be behindhand, to give you two counsels. In the first place, do not put any armor about you. It is a good thing once in a way; it would not be fair a second time. Since I do not care about perpetuating meetings of this kind, I should very much wish that this not over-convenient way of wearing a shirt of mail should not save your life again, as was once the case with me. Next, do not forget your bottle of English smelling salts. Your fainting fits have remained famous, and I should be very sorry to go so far as to unlace your stays to administer perfume to you. Dame! you are so nervous; see how you press me! Quick! quick! I must arrive by the first train. A little patience, Sir; you will lose nothing by waiting, and I shall always arrive too soon. Moreover, know that danger cannot be swallowed hastily like medicine, and a week more or less will not sensibly augment the seventy weeks which you have employed, not in looking for documents which you had by you, but in fortifying your arm, in the first place, and next your heart, for which I cannot blame you. My seconds are Prince Alexandre de Wagram and Count Maurice d'Herisson, and I require but one concession from you, but I require it imperiously. It is that you delegate two of your friends to meet them here, and not at Geneva. This is more regular, more suitable, and, since I disturb myself, it is the least you can do for me. For, in short, it is the only chance which I have of putting the honorable persons who agree to help me in the presence of others than defaulters, and, frankly, it is enough to have one *coquin* in this affair, and you are that one.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC."

Consequent upon the above correspondence, which would scarcely be found in the *Complete Letter Writer*, M. Perin and Ordinaire, deputies, met Prince Alexandre de Wagram and Count D'Herisson to discuss the terms of the duel. Rochefort's seconds contended that he had not only the choice of weapons, but also, as the insulted party, the right of fixing the distance. They, two representatives of the nation, therefore, demanded that the opponents should meet at a distance of five paces; both to fire at the word of command. M. De Cassagnac's seconds observed that this would be simply murder, since when the arms of the combatants were extended the pistols would almost touch. They further required that the time of firing should be optional. Rochefort's seconds said that they failed to see the objections raised by the Prince De Wagram and Count D'Herisson, and added that their principal had, considering the importance of the case, been very particular about the conditions. M. De Cassagnac's seconds then proposed that the duel should be fought at thirty paces, each of the combatants being allowed to advance five steps, the time of firing being optional, and to be continued till one or the other fell. MM. Ordinaire and Perrin having declined these conditions, the matter rests there.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CUCUTA.

"A. V. D." writes to the London *Times* on the subject of the earthquake which two months since devasted the north of New-Grenada, destroying five towns in forty seconds. The town of Cucuta, which was principally colonized by Germans, and has become a flourishing community through German enterprise, now lies in ruins. The loss of life in these towns is, "A. V. D." says, at the lowest calculation, 10,000, while many survivors are left homeless and penniless, many widows and children left with nothing but the clothes they escaped in, as after the earthquake bands of thieves poured in from all sides and picked and pillaged everything. In such a country, where no settled Government exists, the state of things is, as the correspondent states, and as we can well believe, more fearful than Europeans can find words to express. "A. V. D." sends an extract from a letter just received by a gentleman from his son, who has been for twenty years in New-Grenada, and has now lost everything. "A. V. D." adds a hope that German residents in London may devise some means, through the Brazilian and Venezuelan Governments, of aiding their unfortunate countrymen and countrywomen: "For many years we have had no earthquakes, but on the 16th of last May we felt a shock, and a similar one the next day. On the 18th, at 11:30 A. M., we felt another. I was just sitting down to luncheon with my wife and brother-in-law at the moment. As we had always done in such a case, we flew to the court-yard. We had scarcely got there when from all sides around us the walls fell in. As by a miracle, the spot where we stood was untouched. The shock was terrible. We fell, and in a moment we were as if buried beneath a heavy shower of dust, and remained several minutes in that state. As soon as we became conscious that we were living, we stood for a while clasped in each other's arms. We could not realise what had happened until the shrieks of the wounded neighbors reached our ears. We struggled to find our way over the ruins, while on every side around us fire burst out. With the greatest difficulty we clambered over the ruins—and, alas! across the dead and dying—followed by some who had been saved. At last we reached the outskirts of the town, where we found others who had escaped—thirty in all. After a while the rain came down in torrents, and what we then suffered I am unable to describe. Our clothes were saturated, the night fell, and we were for hours in the water, for the shocks continued. At 4 o'clock in the morning there came a cessation in the terrible revolution of nature. We succeeded in lighting a fire and drying our clothes. The rain continued all the next day, but we were able to make a tent, and passed a better night, though despair was in our hearts, not knowing what to do. Just then a messenger arrived from my partner to see if I still lived, and to offer me a shelter. I have now been the last two days at San Christobel, which has also suffered a great deal, but not so much as Cuguta. We live here in any deserted tumble-down barn. All surrounding places have suffered much, but the centre point to be Cuguta, the cause of which may be attributed to a small volcano, which continually throws out boiling water and sulphur, which was considered excellent for invalids. A third part of the population, which was estimated at 10,000, have perished. Of many families none were saved. No family escaped loss of some relatives or friends, and all lost their property. Among the thirty who are with me at San Christobel is a widow with eight children—whose guardian I am—and I have nothing to give them, having lost our houses, goods, all our furniture, and clothes. I estimate my personal loss at a million of florins. My wife asks you to remember us in your prayers.

MAY 26, 1875."

SKILLFUL ROBBERIES.

HOW AN INVENTIVE SWITZER MADE PROFITABLE OCEAN VOYAGES—A WONDERFUL TRUNK.

The Lisbon correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing to that journal, under date July 22, tells the following interesting story:

"One J. Sprungli, a Swiss, has just been arrested on a charge of robbery on board the Pacific steamer Liguria, from Liverpool. For some time the Police have been on the alert, and after the departure of the Liguria the Liverpool detective department telegraphed to the Bordeaux Police to send an officer to watch a certain suspicious character on board, who seems to have had the ill luck to have been a passenger on other occasions when robberies had occurred. Accordingly, at Bordeaux, M. Rampler, an able detective, came on board, but he suffered so much from sea-sickness that he was unable to leave his berth. The first night after leaving Bordeaux, when the steamer was in the Bay of Biscay, a series of robberies took place; several of the passengers missing watches, rings, money, and other valuables. This naturally caused much excitement and ill-feeling. Stewards were cross-questioned, passengers looked suspiciously at their neighbors, spies were set, but all to no purpose. Before the vessel had reached Vigo suspicions had gathered strongly round M. Sprungli, and a telegram was sent to M. Edward Pinto Bastos, the Lisbon agent of the Pacific Company, giving him all particulars, and asking him to confer with the Police authorities.

For the last two years complaints of theft have been made by passengers of the Pacific steamers, and about twelve months ago a very large robbery occurred on board the Poto I. It now appears that M. Sprungli was a passenger then. This person has visited Lisbon several times, and has usually lodged at the Hotel Central, where he was especially liked by the waiters, being both liberal and affable, after the manner of men agreeable to gentlemen. Poo Police agents, Palmella and Ferreira, watched the landing of the passengers. Among the first to come ashore was M. Sprungli, followed by one of the agents in plain clothes. The former took a walk toward the railway station at St. Apolonia, made the round of two or three back streets in the Alfama, and then took a train. The trumpet car was left to the Custom-house, intending to pass his baggage, which had been landed in the meantime. Here, in the presence of the officials, his trunk was submitted to a rigorous examination, but nothing was discovered. As Sprungli now wished to leave the place, one of the detectives declared himself, and said he had orders to take him and his trunk to the Civil Governor's Office. The Swiss protested strongly against this arrangement, and said he would claim the protection of his Consul. However, he was obliged to accompany the Police to the Civil Governor's department, where another and more searching examination was made of the trunk. Nothing was found, and the search was being given up, when Castello Blanco, the very able chief of the detectives, observed narrowly the ironwork with which the trunk was profusely bound on the outside, and noticed that it was not riveted, but screwed, and that several of the screws seemed loose. He accordingly unscrewed the iron bands, and then came a nice disclosure. There were no less than fifteen secret compartments, filled with money and valuables. Brought to bay thus, M. Sprungli became very much agitated, and made a clean breast of it. Among the valuables were gold watches, chains, brooches, diamond studs and pins, bracelets, gold crosses, a large number of sovereigns, a pearl necklace, and other costly articles. M. Sprungli, say the published accounts, is a native of Zurich, about thirty years of age. He speaks three or four languages fluently, and is of gentlemanly and prepossessing appearance. He was formerly a merchant in Arica, but failed in business and got into very low water. About two years ago he came to Europe, and, according to his own confession, struck out a fresh line and developed new ideas in the calling of a Chevalier d'Industrie. His plan has been to travel by mail steamers, accompanied by his wonderful box, and to prey upon the passengers. His plan of action was to make his observations during the day, and at night enter the state-rooms. It is said he has had the ability to enter a room where four passengers were sleeping, and ransack pockets, drawers, take watches off hooks, loose money and other valuables, and then retreat without being observed. As there is always a night guard in the saloon, his operations must have been cat-like and well managed. I hear Sprungli remarked when he was apprehended that he ought to have gone farther afield, and not to have stuck to the same steamers. No doubt it would have shown genius to have given a turn to the Peninsular and Oriental, the Royal Mail, or White Star Lines, but the same impulse which brought Bill Sykes from the country back to his London haunts often leads a criminal to his ruin. Everybody connected with the Pacific Company will be glad the chief has been discovered, and great credit is due to the Lisbon agent for his firmness and activity. A reward of 500 milreas, about £110, was offered for the discovery of the robberies, and this will probably be given to Senhor Castello Blanco, who certainly deserves it. He is a first-rate officer, and I believe is the same who, by means of a pantograph, apprehended Goldsmith for a jewel robbery and forgery committed in London. The Portuguese detective, as a rule, is very keen. He has the Southern guile in him, and can match the Heathen Chinee for ways that are dark. It is said stewards and cabin servants have suffered a good deal in consequence of these robberies, and that a short time since a young Frenchman, a passenger from the Brazils, on board the steamer Douro, was arrested on suspicion of theft, and where several persons were suspected, took the matter so much to heart that he blew out his brains in the Lisbon Lazaretto, although from his general character the other passengers acquitted him of all blame. M. Sprungli is safely lodged in jail, and will probably be sent to England for trial, as the offense was committed in a British vessel on the high seas.

It is said that during the voyage Senhor Coimbra, a wealthy proprietor, missed several articles of jewelry, and he was one of the first to suspect the Swiss. He accordingly arranged his clothes on going to bed so that he could readily tell if they had been disturbed. In the one night when the lamps were out, he thought he heard a slight noise. He struck a light and found his hat had been moved, but no jewels or money had been touched. Next morning he complained to the Captain, and the trunk of the Swiss was rummaged by his orders, but to no effect. It is added that on the voyage of the Potosi before referred to, a poor Spaniard missed his money, some $1 000. He was lamenting his hard fate to the passengers and stating he was ruined, when Sprungli came up, expressed deep commiseration, and said he would get up a subscription among the passengers. This he did, and headed it with $40. The poor Spaniard testified deep gratitude, and for the rest of the voyage Sprungli was looked upon as a puliarthropist of the first water. The wonderful trunk can be viewed at the Civil Governor's Department, and many people have been to see it. The agents of the steamer state that a young Custom-house employe, Senhor Mendonça e Brito, gave great assistance in laying the plan for detecting the thief.

AN UNSEAWORTHY SHIP.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Aug. 4 has the following: "Fifteen seamen of the ship Sunbeam, now lying in Plymouth Sound, were charged by Capt. Daizau, the commander of the vessel, at the Stonehouse Police Court yesterday with refusing to proceed to sea. The case was partly heard on the previous day, when the ship was ordered to be surveyed. Capt. Stoll, R. N., the Board of Trade Surveyor, who inspected the vessel, reported her condition as follows: 'The jibboom is rotten, the plank under the top rail by the port cathead is rotten, and the calking bad; the butts for the main stays and main topmast stays on the port side are completely gone, to the great danger of the mainmast. The deck-house for the crew is in a bad condition; the mizzen-mast has been properly tongued, but not being wedged in, the partners are very unsafe; the calking around the starboard bow is bad; the running rigging is bad; and there is only a small quantity of spare and rope on board. The sails are old and require overhauling; the boats are badly found.' He did not further proceed in his survey, as these defects rendered the ship unfit to proceed to sea. Capt. Stoll said that a carpenter could not be dispensed with, as the ship was in such a wretched condition; but the men stated that there was no carpenter on board, and that if they had been willing to go to sea the Captain would have gone, although there was a seaman short. The bench ordered the men to be discharged."

THE TROUBLES OF A CLERICAL ORGAN.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to that journal on July 30: A few days ago M. Louis Veuillot, the great Ultramontane writer, was condemned to pay £160 damages to M. Valentin, and to insert the judgment of the court in his own and five other papers. The editor of the *Univers* had rashly called on the faithful not to purchase haberdashery at the shop of M. Valentin, which remained open on Sundays. The court admitted that there was a law, which had, however, fallen into disuse, against Sunday trading, but found that nothing justified the article of M. Louis Veuillot. The *Univers*, by the way, appears on Sunday just as upon other days. M. Louis Veuillot now does penance by inserting the judgment of the court at the head of his columns, and seizes the opportunity of giving the public a list of his misfortunes. "Twice in forty-two years has the *Univers* suffered criminal prosecution for political offenses. Once it was condemned, once acquitted. For defending the Abbé Combalot, the manager of the paper and the author of the article were fined and imprisoned, and the incriminated copy of the *Univers* reduced to pulp. The *Univers* was accused of being hostile to religion. Under the Empire the *Univers* was stilled in the interest of religion, and remained dead for seven years. Having recovered existence, it was once more slain by the Commune, without trial and not in the interest of the Church. The Commune killed *sans phrases*. M. de Broglie, who preferred the traditions of the Empire suspended the *Univers* for two months on account of Prussia; M. Decazes followed suit, and suspended the paper for a fortnight on account of Serrano. Recently it was fined 100 francs for publishing false news, copied from another paper, which was not prosecuted. Three times have the Judges declared the *Univers* guilty; once has it left the court innocent. Without Judges it has been struck down four times—twice smitten even to death." M. Louis Veuillot concludes by saying that the other day, while reciting the form of consecration dictated by Pius IX., he made a vow to the Sacred Heart to do all in his power to procure the strict observance of the Sabbath. Fined and imprisoned, he compared himself to O'Connell, who triumphed in the end. The endless question is, Are editors here too aggressive or are all Governments too thin-skinned or tyrannical?

LONDON ELEPHANTS.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS—LACK OF CARE AND FREQUENT CHANGE OF KEEPERS.

The following letter appears in the London *Daily Telegraph*:

To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph:

SIR: Some facts have come to my knowledge which let considerable light upon recent occurrences at the Zoological Garden, and which remarkably confirm the statements made in your leader upon poor Chunee's death. Perhaps you will allow me to tell the story somewhat at length.

Originally, some eighteen months or more ago, the society had four very valuable elephants—two Indian, Chunee and Peter, and two African, Jumbo and Alice. Chunee and Peter were under the charge of Andrew Thompson and his lieutenant, Godfrey, while Jumbo and Alice were looked after by Matthew Scott. Peter was sold; and, so, at the time of the rhinoceros accident, Godfrey and Thompson had charge of only Chunee. I need hardly go into the story of the removal of Godfrey and Thompson from their place and the substitution of two young and untried men, who, as you very aptly observed, know much more about early peas and spring potatoes than about an elephant. Soon after the change, as everybody at all acquainted with the management of the Gardens must know, Chunee pined away, and gradually died. Her death is, I believe, officially registered in the society's books as due to "consumption," but she was always well enough while "Andy" and Godfrey managed her, and as you said, beasts can die of a broken heart as easily as men, and no animal alive—not even a dog—conceives so strong an affection for its keeper as an elephant.

Well, Sir, when Chunee died orders were at once given that one of Scott's two elephants was to be taken from him, and made over to the two recruits. Alice was selected; and now let me tell you what has happened to poor little Alice. Pleased as these two young men upon their promotion over the heads of Thompson and Godfrey to consider that Alice was not sufficiently broken in. Accordingly they set to work to break her in after their own fashion. On Monday morning last they tied her up with ropes and left her. Soon a terrible screaming and trumpeting was heard, and Alice was discovered free—some how or other—Alice's trunk was torn off. The unhappy creature is maimed for life, and, even if she lives, must for the rest of her days have her food put for her into her mouth, and her water poured down her throat. For all practical purposes it would be better to kill her at once, and so put her out of her long protracted misery.

Any one who knows the habits of elephants will see at once how the accident—if accident it is to be called—must have happened. Lobsters, I know, shed their claws, but I have never yet heard of an elephant shedding its trunk, any more than of a man shedding his nose. The mutilated fragment of the trunk, I am told, was found at the door of the cage, but no one seems to know how it got torn off, although it is easy enough to guess. When an elephant dislikes its keeper it is apt to use its trunk as a weapon of defense.

Now, Sir, coincidences are, in their way, *instantiæ lampadis*; and I put to you this coincidence—*quantum valeat*:

Thompson and Godfrey are turned away, and two new men are put in charge of Chunee. The result is that Chunee, who for twenty years has done well under Thompson's care, dies within six months. An inquiry is made, and a verdict is returned of "death from pulmonary phthisis."

Hereupon Scott is deprived of the care of one of his two elephants, which he has always done admirably under his charge, and the animal is made over to the two young men who watched over Chunee's dying moments. The result is that within six weeks the creature's trunk is pulled off her head.

Apart altogether from this coincidence, I ask you, Sir, what any gentleman would say if he had a horse worth 800 guineas, and his groom came to him and told him that its tail had somehow been pulled out at the root, but that he could not for the life of him tell how the accident had happened? I, as a Fellow of the Society want to know, and have a right to ask, what special knowledge of elephants these two men possessed that they should be put into the place, and over the heads of two such old and thoroughly trustworthy servants as Thompson and Godfrey. I may be speaking strongly, but the subject is one on which, as a Fellow of the Society, I technically "have an interest," and am so entitled to say, within reason, what I think.

Lastly, Sir, I look to my brother Fellows, through your columns, whether nothing can be done to call the attention of the council to the death of Chunee and the maiming of Alice, and to get that body to reconsider the case of Godfrey, and to allot Thompson the pension to which his thirty years of loug, honest, and upright service so justly entitle him. I inclose my card, and am, Sir, yours truly,

A FELLOW.

THE JESUITS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes on Aug. 2: "The Jesuits, while insisting on the necessity of free universities, have thrown all kinds of obstacles in the way of the Primary Instruction bill, lest the authority at present exercised by the clergy should find itself diminished. I find published in a Conservative Republican paper this morning an interesting account of the influence exercised by the clergy and their style of teaching. A child is sent to a Jesuit school, and brings home as a prize a book filled with invectives against the Freemasons, or an account of the captivity of the Pope and the tortures he endures. The mother reads these and is much impressed; the father generally shrugs his shoulders, and for the sake of peace and quietness says nothing. Sometimes religious prints are distributed, such as Christ laying his hand on the bosom of Marie Alacoque. Under such a print is to be read the following: 'O, adorable heart of Jesus! it is to-day that we consecrate to you our dear country, and place it entirely under your Divine protection. We remember, Lord, that it was that generous heart which recently, during a terrible war, suddenly arrested the march of the enemy ready to invade the whole of France. You made a rampart for us of your heart. 'Stop!—my heart watches!' The enemy shall go no further!" This print, with its legend, was distributed at Nevers, which was on the edge of the war. A citizen of that place complains that his boy has been taught by the Jesuits that, if other towns were taken and pillaged, it was because they had not prayed. The Archbishop of Aix has proclaimed from the pulpit that it was the heart of Jesus which stopped the Prussians, and, together with 'the little St. Cyprien' and his mother, the blessed St. Juliette, saved Nevers. In honor of this event a splendid altar has been reared in the cathedral of Nevers, to which the Comte de Chambord and all the nobility of the department subscribed. The wife of the citizen who complains of these things also contributed toward the altar, and the citizen's name figures on the list of subscribers. The citizen says he is by no means the only husband in Nevers worked upon through his wife and family and afraid to raise his voice against what he knows to be sham. In Paris M. Louis Veuillot has given us another shameful specimen of Ultramontanism. Not satisfied with comparing savants to the psyllotera, he likens Protestantism to a loathsome disease whose name is usually confined to medical works."

AN ALLEGED FRATRICIDE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal on Aug. 1: A case of alleged murder has lately been tried at Cherbourg, which merits notice. Twin brothers, Henri and Alfred Bastien, fell in love, after a certain fashion, with an actress, Louise Quirmy. They were seventeen years old, good looking, of most respectable family, and they held already an excellent position in a bank of that town. It is not needful, happily, to recount the tale at length. Henri appears to have been preferred for a while. He was a smaller and slighter youth than Alfred, who bullied and even ill-used him. Excellent friends the brothers were, however, when not quarreling. On the night of Dec. 1, 1874, they visited Mme. Quirmy together and ate a beefsteak in amity. An hour afterward Henri was seen in the street, holding his chest, and crying, "I am stabbed." He died without more words. The Police instantly searched the actress' house, and found her on the floor in convulsions. She stated, on recovering, that her lover had wounded himself in her presence, urged by remorse for a blow he had given her in a passion. But a little boy appeared, and offered evidence of such a nature that Alfred was at once arrested on a charge of murder. The child declared that he had seen two men fighting in the street with fist and foot. One of them at length struck the other with a knife and fled. Among a number of prisoners little Mathieu identified Alfred Bastien as the murderer, and clung to his story in all its details. No doubt seemed to rise in any mind, and a neat the

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A BUNCH OF BERRIES—HIS OWN ENEMY—By the Vokes Troupe.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Grace Stuart.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

ROBINSON HALL.—LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

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Judge KELLEY will be more despondent than ever. The books of the Government have been balanced up to July 1—the close of the fiscal year 1875—and it is found that the estimates made by Secretary BRISTOW in November last were, both as to receipts and expenditures, marvelously correct. As to the receipts, they have been some three millions more than was expected, and the expenditures have been a few hundred dollars less. These statements do not include the sinking fund, which is a separate matter, but which the Secretary has ample means on hand to protect for the present. The next Congress will, however, have to meet the question of how this fund shall be provided for hereafter. The income of the Government, as it stands, is not sufficient by some fifteen millions to comply with the law as interpreted by the Treasury Department. Either this must be modified, or the public income must be increased, or the public expenses must be cut down. The spectacle of a Democratic House of Representatives dealing with a question of this kind will be an edifying one.

Our readers will find in our Washington correspondence this morning some interesting statements concerning our imports and exports. These embrace not only the general amounts of trade each way, but a detailed comparison of the amounts for last year and those for the one preceding. The falling off on both sides of the account has been very considerable, and is to be regretted. The activity of foreign commerce is, as a rule, the measure of a country's prosperity, and though this is not so true of the United States as of England, for instance, no such change as has occurred within the past two years can take place without serious and injurious consequences. How far our foreign business is to revive under the influence of a demand for our breadstuffs is yet an open question, but the indications in that direction are not so favorable as they were a few weeks since.

We are in receipt of bitter complaints, evidently from those who know whereof they speak, concerning the average "country hotel" in the vicinity of New-York. We sincerely wish that we could right the wrongs of our correspondents. We should do so if we could, for we have from time to time advised our readers to make sundry excursions, by carriage or on horseback, which would throw them on the tender mercies of wayside inns. But unfortunately we are nearly powerless in this matter. We can only appeal to public opinion, and the public opinion to which our friends the country inn-keepers pay any respect is that of the small circle on which each one happens to be dependent: and we suppose that in the long run they keep about as good inns as are demanded. The single suggestion we should like to make to the travelers who find themselves badly treated in "hotels" in the country or elsewhere, is to find fault vigorously and systematically. It is the only resource, and it may have effect in the remote if not in the immediate future. "Keeping a hotel" is acknowledged in this country to be a difficult art; but keeping a village inn, where a clean bed and a simple meal of decently-cooked food can be had, is not an art at all, but one of the easiest of tasks. Where a man undertakes it and fails, or where one deliberately caters to the grog-drinkers and the loafers of the neighborhood, growling is the least punishment that can be inflicted upon him.

A paragraph which we print this morning from the correspondence of the *Pall Mall Gazette* shows the peculiar arts resorted to by the Jesuits in France to secure a hold on the public, and especially on the women and children. Among these is the erection of a splendid altar in the Cathedral of Nevers, in commemoration of the saving of that town from the Prussians by the interposition of the "Sacred Heart of Jesus," whatever that particular deity may be. The cost of the altar was subscribed in great part by women in the names of their husbands, though the latter may have looked with contempt on the ridiculous imposture. It was also contributed to by the Count of CHAMBORD. Certainly any idolatry more gross or more debasing was never known, and the worship of the classic deities of field and stream was elevating in comparison with it. The Jesuits in France, it is reported, are actively engaged in opposing primary education—as in logical consistency with the teachings of their infallible Master all Catholic priests would seem obliged to do, openly or otherwise.

TWO IMPORTANT ISSUES.

Two questions of peculiar significance enter into the Ohio canvass, and make it one of more than usual importance from a national point of view. One is the financial question. In Northern Ohio this excites comparatively little interest, for the reason that that portion of the State is safe for sound money, in whatever form an attack may be made upon it. The Democrats have not thought it desirable to press their inflation and repudiation notions where they are so thoroughly unpopular, and will content themselves with a quiet canvass, holding all of their own number that they can by the bands of party discipline, and stimulating every possible source of disaffection in the Republican ranks. But they have little to hope for among the industrious and respectable portions of the community on the finance issue.

In Southern Ohio, however, this question is being actively pressed. All the arts of the demagogue are being employed to arouse a sentiment in favor of paper money and against what is called the "money power." This can only succeed, if at all, temporarily, and by the grossest misrepresentation. No sober-minded man, who has laid by a portion, however small, of his earnings for the education of his children and the wants of old age, can be made to believe in the existence of a "money power" in this country of which he is not himself a part. There is no such thing in the United States as a wealthy class. Wealth has always come and gone in this country with a rapidity that made it impossible for class distinctions to be based upon it. The poor man's son of yesterday may be the rich man of ten years hence, and the son of the man who is rich to-day may be comparatively poor in the same time. The transmission of wealth from parents to children is guarded or fostered neither by custom nor law, and though large property carries a certain distinction with it, it is a fleeting and uncertain kind of distinction which any one has a chance to win, and all who possess it may soon lose. Under these circumstances it is absurd to talk about a "money power" which seeks to oppress the remainder of society, for there is no set of men with common interests, feelings, and purposes that can hold together long enough to constitute such a power.

The capital which in the United States is contributed to organized enterprises such as banks and railroads is in great part—probably in most part—made up of the money of men who are not rich in any ordinary sense of the word—certainly not rich enough to have any different interests from the mass of society. It is contributed by men who spend their days in their shops or stores; who are hard-working, economical, pains-taking; whose daily bread depends largely on the respect and confidence of their most humble neighbors; who have no customs, traditions, or aspirations different from those of the mechanic who puts his weekly savings in the savings bank, or spends them in small comforts for his family. To talk, as SAM CARY talks, about this class of men being in a conspiracy to encroach on the rights of their fellow-citizens, and to oppress and plunder them in the name of the law, would be ridiculous nonsense if it were not wicked, cruel, selfish deceit.

It is to be hoped that the Democrats cannot win many votes by this trick. Their success would be a disgrace to the State of Ohio and to the country. It would, moreover, strike a serious blow at the general credit of the country, and unsettle business calculations even more than they now are, by introducing the possibility of indefinite issues of paper money.

The second question which enters into the Ohio canvass is that of the Catholic designs on the public schools. This is an issue which arouses a great deal of feeling on both sides. It is not discussed very much from the platform, but it is talked of universally among the people. On the one hand the Catholic priesthood has assumed the offensive. It has announced its confidence in the Democratic Party, and espoused the cause of the Democratic candidates in several peculiar instances. What it expects to gain by this course can readily be imagined. The priests—or the controlling portion of them—obviously have political ends in view, or they would not adopt political means to further their ends. It is generally understood that their purpose is one of enmity toward the public schools, and that they design a diversion of the school moneys. The Democrats profess to be opposed to any such measure, but they are judged rather by what the priests evidently think of them than by what they deem it prudent to publicly announce. There is, therefore, in Ohio a well-defined contest between the Catholic clergy and their adherents on the one hand, and those who cherish the public school system in its integrity on the other. This contest is quite quiet, but it is very earnest, and it will bring out a great many votes.

We need hardly say that, in our opinion, a victory for the priesthood would be a great misfortune to the State, and would have an evil influence on the entire country. The introduction of any sectarian feeling in politics is bad enough, but in the case of the Catholic priesthood it is worse than it could possibly otherwise be, because this priesthood is closely connected with the only power on earth that wages a general war against progress. This priesthood acknowledges the infallibility of a Pope who denounces secular schools and the right of the people to manage their own concerns. It believes that the Pope cannot err, though he hates freedom and despises popular education, condemns science, and assumes in his own person the right to bind and to loose political allegiance. Such a priesthood, with such a guide, ought to refrain from politics. If it do not, it will only deserve the fate which surely awaits it.

THE PATENT LAWS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Our Washington correspondent in the letter which we printed on Friday, refers to the question that has arisen between foreign Governments and the Centennial Commission as to the amount of protection that is afforded to foreign exhibitors at the forthcoming Exhibition by our present Patent laws. Several representations appear to have been made upon the subject, but it is not by any means satisfactorily settled. This is to be regretted, more especially as there is in reality very little difficulty—none, indeed, that cannot be cleared away. We are told that the Commissioners of the various foreign Governments have been apprised of the fact that foreigners can take out a patent in this country, and that England and Germany have expressed their satisfaction with that assurance; while France persists in demanding for her exhibitors some better guarantee that they willbe protected in their rights.

There is something here, beyond the dissatisfaction of France, which we do not like. It looks very much as if we wanted to make the Centennial an excuse for compelling foreign exhibitors to contribute to the revenues of the Patent Office under a threat of appropriating their inventions. Our correspondent suggests the alternative that such exhibitors may, if they prefer it, take out caveats which will afford them protection at least for a year. But this suggestion is of no value. If it were otherwise, there would still be the objection we have named. The statute, however, distinctly states that such an alien may not take out a caveat. These forms of protection are issued only to "citizens, or aliens who shall have been residents of the United States one year next preceding, and shall have made oath of intention to become citizens." This at once shuts out most, we should say all, of the foreign exhibitors next year.

Thus, the whole question resolves itself into one, or at most two, considerations only. Are our present laws sufficient to protect foreigners? If not, what can be done to secure the desired object? With regard to the second of these suggestions, there is really very little time to accomplish anything. If Congress should meet in December, there would be little chance of any new law being passed which should satisfy French exhibitors. In fact, if any such law be necessary, it ought to have been passed at the last session of Congress. If wanted at all, it is wanted now. But we do not think that it is wanted. The existing law affords ample security, if only it be strictly carried out. There is the difficulty; but it is the only difficulty, and one easily surmounted. Under the law of this country, the applicant for a patent must be the first, as well as an original inventor. It is highly probable that this is not always carried into operation. Persons who have derived their ideas from what they have seen abroad have certainly obtained the protection of the Patent Office at Washington afterward as original inventors, when they were nothing of the kind. Foreigners complain of this, and hence their fears now. But while it is quite conceivable that an applicant for a patent for something he has seen in Europe might deceive the officers at Washington, it is hardly likely he would do so about something which is publicly exhibited at the Centennial. In fact, as the law now stands, if it be strictly executed, a French inventor at Philadelphia next year will be in a better position than he is now. It is possible now for some traveling American to appropriate his invention, to cross the Atlantic with it, and to patent it, or something like it, here. But that will not be possible when the thing is put before the world at our Exhibition.

And there is yet another protection for the foreign exhibitor. Suppose that he sends his invention, and that some enterprising American does succeed in blinding the eyes of the Patent Office officials so as to induce them to issue to him a patent for the same thing. Such patent would be invalid, provided that the foreign inventor could show that he had patented it abroad, and that the specifications had been duly enrolled. All, therefore, that the French inventor has to do is to take out a patent in his own country and to have a description of his invention published. This is sufficient to bar the subsequent claims of all Americans for patenting the same invention in this country. The answer that the foreigner may make to this is that there is nothing to preclude Americans from manufacturing his invention, even without a patent. True; but the same argument is as applicable now as it will be next year. Besides, if the invention is not a valuable one, Americans are not very likely to interfere with it. If it be a valuable one, then any inventor is foolish who contents himself with only securing a patent in his own country. In that case our law again assists him.

Foreign exhibitors may be well assured that their interests will be amply protected next year. We are glad to see that German and English manufacturers do not need the assurance, for their influence with other nations will be great; and we cannot but think that if the provisions of our Patent laws were put clearly and explicitly before the French, they, too, would be satisfied with them. All that they would then be likely to require would be a guarantee that those provisions should be strictly enforced, and that could certainly be given.

AN OBVIOUS BLUNDER.

In the number of one of our popular magazines that was published Saturday, there is a most amusing blunder. It is in the form of a short poem, and is in itself a very clever thing. But it is a weather poem, published to be apropos of the season; and certainly a more flagrant defiance, not only of "Old Probabilities," but of every-day actualities, never was put forth. For it is entitled "Rainless August;" and it sets forth in a timeous manner the aridity, the dry and dusty condition of the earth in the month in the middle of which the magazine containing this poem sees the light. The sensations awakened by reading this poem on one of our late diluvial afternoons or evenings would have at least all the charms of the utmost possible contrast between fiction and fact. For example, as we are told that Summer is sitting "grimy amid her ashes," we look out the window and see the ash-barrel, or the contents thereof, floating down the gutter on a flood that would turn a tide-mill. We have seen it so every day for a fortnight, and we wonder where Summer gets her ashes to sit among, and if she is grimy why she does not wash her face with the copious supply of the necessary fluid ready at hand. We read "dry as volcano's burnt-out cone," and down a mingled shower of water and soot comes from the chimney; and hardly have our eyes rested upon the line "Dead crater where fire never flashes," when they are blinded with a blaze of lightning. "Faded her green and glossy hair" seems a strange way of describing the rank growth of grass which the long-continued moisture has brought up even in the court-yard; and when we are told of this poor haggard Summer, that "powdered dust lies thick on her head," and that "dust lieth thick wherever we tread," we remember our mud-begrimed and water-soaked shoes, and wonder what Summer it is that this poet is moaning over, and how far back in remote ages were those dry hot seasons which we read about.

This laughably misappropriate publication is the result of an effort to do two things which are entirely incongruous—to publish something which is timely, and which yet shall be chosen and stereotyped, if not actually printed, at a day so far before that on which it appears that no human foresight can insure its appropriateness. This poem, which comes out in the middle of August, was probably in type before the first of the month; and the editor "discounted" the probabilities of the season, and in consequence he has gone lamentably to protest. His verses about rainless August, representing the Summer as a sort of female dustman, find her in a perpetual shower-bath as to her head, and sitz-bath as to the remainder of her figure. But this laughable incongruity is not all the blunder. This poem about August, which uses the present tense "is," appears in a magazine dated "September." This complicates the confusion. Which is which, and what is what—who can tell? It is like the *matinées* that take place in the afternoon, and the *soirées* that get well a-going about the small hours of the morning. As to the dryness that the poet sings about in vain, that defect is the fault of Nature. She should have provided a dry and dusty season. But as to the celebration of an existing August in a book that professes not to have been printed until September—how is that?

Indeed, this conspicuous blunder only directs attention to a very absurd practice which has been increasing for years among publishers, and is now fully in vogue, of publishing magazines a full fortnight, and weekly newspapers a full week, before their dates. What good reason there is for this, it would be difficult to say. It is the result of an endeavor to be early to catch the market. It also comes from the attempt to publish a magazine in remote places on the same, or nearly the same, day as that on which it appears in the city in which it is printed. This is very weak and shallow management. Publishers are in the habit of justifying it by saying that after the date of a magazine or a newspaper is past its sale ceases. If it be so, it is merely the result of their own management. They have first yielded to, then pandered to, and then stimulated the notion that what is called "freshness" is of prime importance. In a daily newspaper it is so; but what is it in a monthly magazine of literature, or even in a weekly paper, the purpose of which is not the publication of news, but the discussion of current topics or story-telling? A magazine may just as well be published on one day as on another; the fifteenth is as good as the first; but if it is published on the 15th of August, in the name of truth and common sense let it be dated August 15, and not September. So also with weekly newspapers; in which then we should no longer see events referred to (by a system of writing ahead) which actually have not occurred at the date of the publication of the paper! This is in itself, perhaps, not a very grave matter, although the falsification of dates is of very serious consequence. But as a sign of the times, and as a constant influence, it has no small importance. It indicates a carelessness as to the conformity of fact and word which is the very reverse of admirable. In a public sensitive as to truth, such palpable false pretense as the dates of most of our magazines and weekly newspapers, instead of being an attraction, would be resented as an affront. We wish that it were so with us, and that a book or a pamphlet or a paper misdated would be flung aside as a fraudulent attempt to obtain money under false pretenses. Even as it is, we believe that the magazine which should be published honestly on the first of the month whose name it bears, and not before, would find thereby a larger market than it does now, pretending to go about in dust and ashes in September, when it is actually afloat on the torrents of our pluvious August.

PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING.

At this season of the year a certain class of men, not overscrupulous in their dealings, are in the habit of doing a thriving trade. These men invariably start upon their mission with the first thunder-storm of Autumn, and follow in its track all over the country. Every death from lightning recorded in any part of the Union serves as an invaluable advertisement to their business, and they reap a rich harvest out of the fears which thunder and lightning inspire. Their stock in trade, it need hardly be said, consists of lightning conductors. We do not mean to imply that this business is not as legitimate as any other. On the contrary, we regard those who are engaged in any way in the work of affording to society that protection and immunity from danger which scientific discoveries guarantee, as benefactors to the race. What we say is that a large number of persons are employed in this business who are more desirous of making money than they are of spreading a true knowledge of science among their customers. All the science they recognize in their transactions is that which brings in the largest amount of profit, and to accomplish this desired end all their inventive faculties are set in motion. The falsest scientific theory which favors their purpose in this respect is sure to be patronized; the most correct will meet with little favor if it is adverse to their interests.

As with most other articles offered for sale, the impression generally prevails that the more expensive the lightning-rod which is attached to a building, the more efficient it will prove when struck with the electric fluid. This belief on the part of the public admirably serves the purpose of the class of traders referred to, since it affords them an opportunity of bringing all manner of devices into play in the construction of lightning conductors so as to increase the price. Stars, tubes, and crosses, and a variety of complicated inventions, have been introduced into the cross sections, upon the theory that lightning travels only upon the surface of metallic conductors. Nor are those engaged in this business wholly responsible for this false theory. It has been either upheld or permitted to pass current by many writers on the subject, and has arisen from a mistake which is commonly made of confounding static with dynamic electricity. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that it is to be attributed to an entire ignorance of the real properties of the electric fluid. When electricity is in motion it is dynamic, when at rest it is static. It has been well ascertained that when it is at rest it always tends to diffuse itself upon the surface, and this knowledge led to the belief that electricity in motion followed the same law. The experiments of the most eminent scientific investigators, however, have long since demonstrated that when electricity is in motion it is conducted, not in the ratio of the surface of the metallic rod, but in proportion to the quantity of metal it contains. This was determined by taking a cylindrical wire of a certain size, and measuring the resistance it offered to a current of electricity, and then flattening the wire and ascertaining the amount of resistance it offered in this condition. The resistance in both cases was found to be equal, although the extent of surface presented in the latter instance was much greater than in the former. This proved conclusively that the conducting powers of a metallic bar depended upon the quantity of metal it contained, and not upon the extent of surface which it presented. Another method of demonstrating the truth of this theory is by taking a strip of gold-leaf about half an inch wide and two or three inches in length, and passing through it a moderate charge from a six-jar electric battery. In this case the gold will be entirely burned up. But if a piece of gold wire one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter be used instead of the gold-leaf, though it presents a surface only one-fifth of the former, it will carry off the most powerful charge that can be obtained from the same battery without suffering any damage. The different effects of static and dynamic electricity have also been ascertained by similar experiments, when it was found that a piece of gold-leaf was capable of sustaining a very heavy charge of electricity so long as it was allowed to rest in a state of equilibrium; but the moment it became dynamic by flowing off through the same medium, the gold-leaf was destroyed.

The result of scientific investigations has demonstrated, therefore, that the efficiency of a metallic rod depends upon its weight per foot, not upon the extent of its surface. It mattters not whether it be round, square, or tubular, provided the metal be present in sufficient quantity. Wires and wire ropes, or flat ribbon conductors, are perhaps most convenient, because of the greater facility with which they can be placed in position. The necessity of protecting buildings against the danger of lightning is universally recognized, and while it would be sheer folly to neglect such an obvious precaution, it is well to bear in mind that the most elaborate and expensive lightning-rod is of no more value when struck with the electric fluid than the plainest pattern of conductor, provided it contains an equal quantity of metal.

THE LAST SESSION OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

When, early in May, the French Assembly opened the session which has just come to a close, there was a strong hope in the Republican ranks that it would be the last. The constitutional law of the 25th of February had acknowledged the Republic, and provided for its early organization. To accomplish this appeared to be the only remaining task. A short session was thought to be sufficient, and dissolution of the Assembly was regarded as then certain. Some questions pending from the previous term had, however, still to be settled. Among the measures to be reported were bills on education, penal reforms, finance, municipal administration, public powers, and the electoral system. The most important were the laws designed to perfect the constitutional organization. The Republican members insisted on dealing only with these, and not wasting time on minor matters. But many of their colleagues were not in haste to carry out the proposed plan of republican government, and it soon appeared that this disposition was shared by some members of the Cabinet. Though M. WALLON, the author of the Constitutional bill, is one of them, said M. DUFAURE, Republican, another, little encouragement was given to the advocates of an early dissolution from official quarters. The majority by which the Constitutional bill had been carried was slow to move, and the general attitude and conduct of the Vice President of the Council—M. BUFFET—were not calculated to stir it in the right direction. It looked as if he had accepted power only to defeat that end for which it was intrusted to him.

Whatever gains Republicanism has made are due to the moderation and practical sense of the Republicans themselves. They have, with two or three exceptions, refrained from anything that could lay them open to the old reproach brought against the Republican Party in France, of being radical, tempestuous, and uncompromising. They have exercised some control over their feelings; they have not yielded to the promptings of disappointed hope or thwarted ambition. Their opponents did all they could to goad them into some act of rashness, and to frighten the country into a course of political reaction. In this they failed. They only succeeded in prolonging a provisional state which is beset with increased difficulties to themselves, and in affording the rare spectacle of a parliamentary majority cherishing a sullen and refractory spirit, while a spirit of wisdom and reason was shown by the opposition.

When the majority of the 25th of February was secured, important changes were anticipated. France had hitherto labored under the contradiction of a republican form of government with an administration openly hostile to the Republic. It was expected that such an anomaly would cease, and a straightforward policy, honestly republican, entered upon. This was recognized to be an urgent measure by those representatives whose selfish motives were not opposed to the general interest. It was also recognized as something difficult to secure under the circumstances. Hence the friends of the Republic advocated an early dissolution and general elections. They held, and apparently on good ground, that general elections are the only means of ascertaining what the mind of the people really is, and they hoped the people would secure an administration consistent with the principles of republican government.

At the beginning of the session three hundred Deputies of the Left pledged themselves to abstain from all useless talk, so that the necessary laws might be voted by the middle of August and the Assembly dissolved. This was certainly wise. The interests of the country demanded it. If the greater part of the Deputies had had a fitting conception of representative government, they would not have objected. They would have carefully put aside everything not connected with the immediate application of the Constitutional laws, and remembered that there exist between the electors and the elected relations which the latter are bound to respect.

As it is, personal motives prevailed. The desire of being re-elected, and the hope of increasing their chances, decided some of them to vote for another Summer vacation, and to put off for another term the event to which the finger of wisdom pointed. Others did so to foil the expectations of their opponents, and to leave yet a door open through which the Republic might be defeated. We trust that this end will not be gained, but that the friends of a stable government will find themselves requited at the elections by the support of the people.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"The Gilded Age" will be represented at the Union Square Theatre this evening, with Mr. Raymond in his original rôle of *Col. Sellers*. There will also be a first performance at the Grand Opera House, where "Around the World" will be acted, and some minor changes in the regular performances at other places of amusement are referred to in another column.

A PROMISING YOUTH.

Readers interested in musical affairs will doubtless be glad to learn that the lad Leopold Lichtenberg, whom M. Wieniawski discovered in California, who gave a concert in this City, and who subsequently was enabled, by the liberality of Mr. Joseph Seligman, to proceed to the Brussels Conservatory and continue his studies under M. Wieniawski's supervision, has fulfilled the expectations his performances here excited. On Aug. 3 the annual *concours* of the Conservatory took place, and among the violinists was Master Lichtenberg, who, it will be remembered, is now about fourteen years of age. The *Indépendance Belge* gives the following account of the boy's achievements: "The first *allegro* of Viotti's twenty-second concerto," says the critic, "brings into prominence the precocious talent of young Lichtenberg, whom M. Wieniawski, it is declared, brought from California in a corner of his trunk. The urchin is charming, and gifted with rare intelligence and superb *aplomb*, but with the *aplomb* of a child, without any of the disagreeable infatuation of the infant prodigy. He was literally in the clouds, but smiled like a cherubic *gamin*, quite delighted with his success, and not shunning the modesty of the finished artist. His little left hand runs over the strings like a mouse over a piano, but like a musical mouse, quite incapable of making a false note. He has already a good bow, and an excellent tone, and he overcame with phenomenal agility the difficulties of Wieniawski's *cadenza*. The public and his fellow-students hailed him with enthusiasm. His teacher embraced him *coram populo*. The director, M. Gevaert, shook hands with him cordially, and the ladies almost ate him up."

WAGNER AT BAYREUTH.

The 1st August, says *Concordia*, is fixed for the opening of Wagner's great performances. Many of the artists concerned have arrived at Bayreuth. Niemann and Betz are present; they play *Watan* and *Siegmann*. The part of *Brunhilde* is taken by Signora Materna, who is also at the post studying and practicing with the others. Scaria, from Vienna; Frau Sadlergrün, from Coburg; Weskher in and Vogel, from Munich; Gura, from Leipsic, and many others have arrived. As we have already stated, a large hotel, containing 400 rooms and 600 beds will be opened for the occasion; but all the accommodation Bayreuth can offer will no doubt leave hundreds of visitors camping out in barns and sheds, stable lofts and peasants' huts. The royal corners, however, will be carefully looked after; they are to be put up at Bayreuth Castle by order of King Louis. The orchestra numbers 115 instrumentalists, large enough for a theatre. The machinery is now rising. An important par of the preparations for the opening has been finished in the last few weeks, among them the Reconciliation tableau and the sketches of the costumes for the Tetralogy. Prof. Döpler, from Berlin, is staying at Bayreuth, and has brought with him the chief sketches for all the characters in the four musical dramas, the figures and costumes being colored. Herr Wagner expressed his liveliest delight at this masterly incorporation of his poetic imagination. The glittering forms of the Rhine maidens with their long flowing garments, the sedge and water roses and the exact products of the water-depths surround the Walkyrs in their winged helmets, the *Wotan* in armor and with weapons holding the music inscribed spear, and wearing a blue mantle, allegorizing the wide celestial belt, over the swift arming of *Siegfried*, the young hero; *Alberich*, the baneful dwarf, the men all in their various characteristic costumes.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The composer, Marchetti, author of "Ruy Blas," is writing a new opera, "Don Giovanni d'Austria."

The latest director of the Paris Châtelet, M. Louis-Octave Fischer, has followed in the track of his predecessors, and is announced as *en faillite*.

"Latude; ou, 35 Ans de Captivité," a drama of MM. Guilbert De Pixéricort and Anicet Bourgeois, has been produced at the Paris Théâtre Historique.

If we may believe that devoted organ of Wagnerism, *Das Musikalische Wochenblatt*, London is soon to have a third edition of "Lohengrin." Carl Rosa is said to have engaged a company to perform that work and "Tannhäuser" also at the Princess' Theatre.

According to the *Gazzetta dei Teatri*, the Minister of Public Instruction in Italy has expressed his intention to prohibit the professors of the conservatoires of the Peninsula from giving private paid lessons to the pupils of their own classes during the vacations. Holidays, it is argued, are given for rest and diversion, not continued mental strain.

"Partie pour Saumur," a one-act vaudeville of MM. Delacour and Erny, has been given at the Paris Palais Royal. A bourgeois, who affords shelter to a couple of lovers escaping from pursuit, finds himself gravely compromised by being discovered alone with the lady. His wife then succeeds in placing herself in the same position with regard to the pursuing husband. In the end all are quits for fear. Such is the latest turn of the familiar kaleidoscope.

On Aug. 2 it was fifty years since the German national anthem, "Was ist das Deutsches Vaterland," was for the first time publicly performed. Herr Reichardt, the celebrated composer of this and many other famous pieces of vocal and instrumental music, was waited upon by congratulatory deputations from Berlin and other German towns. An octogenarian in perfect health, he has had the rare satisfaction of seeing the well-known multifarious question of his song answered, after fifty years' waiting, by the irrefragable language of facts.

The Court Theatre of Munich will henceforth give every year, between the 22d August and 15th September, a series of model performances for the behoof of the numerous strangers who visit the Bavarian Capital in the Autumn. The repertory for this year is rich and eclectic: "Wilhelm Tell," "Tannhäuser," "Don Juan," "Freischütz," "Josef der Waffenschmidt," by Lortzing; Méhul's "Uthal," Gounod's "Médecin malgré lui," and Cherubini's "Wasserträger," without counting Schumann's "Manfred," the "Ruins of Athens," and the "Midsummer Night's Dream," works which will be given at the Theatre of the Residency.

Franz Von Holstein, says *Concordia*, has finished in Leipsic his new four-act opera, "Die Hochländer," with his own libretto. The score is published by André in Offenbach, and has been dispatched to the various theatres. The earlier works of this composer have in the last season proved their durability. "Der Haideschacht" ("Battle of the Heathen") up to the present has occupied nine and twenty stages; and that was a production of only last year, when it was done at Mannheim, Bremen, Dessau, and Rotterdam. Another work of his "Der Erbe von Morley," ("The Heir of Morley,") appeared at Weimar and proceeded to Munich and Rotterdam, receiving in each town the greatest applause.

NEWPORT.

THE HOTELS AND THE COTTAGES—FRESH ARRIVALS—DEATH OF A PROMINENT SOCIETY MAN—THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT RHODE ISLAND.

From a Special Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875.

It is wonderful to see how business throughout this city picks up when the fleet of yachts comes to an anchorage in the harbor. The New-York yachts have fortunately had pleasant weather thus far, and it is hoped they will be equally blessed during the remainder of their stay here. To-day Commodore Kingsland, Fleet Capt. Bend, and one or two others made an excursion to Rocky Point, and partook of a clam dinner at that well-known place. The Ocean House is being rapidly filled, and Messrs. Weaver & Bates expect to have every room occupied to-morrow. The arrivals to-day were as follows: A. L. Miller and wife, Leonard Hazeltine, Mrs. Somerby, C. H. Foster and wife, J. H. Mouse, Thomas Rutter, J. C. Wyman, W. L. Cook, C. Nettleton and wife, G. M. Huntington, G. A. Bostwick, G. W. Coster, A. C. Ingg, Mrs. Gray and maid, Miss Morrell, John Whipple, W. H. Harlbut, D. W. Keegan, C. C. Beaman, Miss Emily Curtis, W. Burgess, New-York; Mrs. Forsyth and family, Mrs. Dillon, F. A. Waters, A. H. Bruyn, Kingston, N. Y.; C. C. Williams, H. G. Williams, Jr., Miss Cora Williams, H. M. Bearce, M. O. Bigelow and wife, J. L. Priest, Miss Priest, Miss Dodd, Boston; R. R. Herrick and wife, J. F. Rust and wife, Cleveland; Mrs. H. M. Spaulding, C. P. Spaulding, Lowell; Z. M. Crane and wife, Mrs. K. C. Richards, Dalton; W. Means, Cincinnati; Seth Thaxter, H. D. Thaxter, C. F. Wood, Boston; G. G. Wilbour, Georgia; V. H. Long, S. H. Taft, Jr., H. C. Daniels, Cincinnati; S. Douglas Adams and wife, J. C. Bullitt, B. H. Miller, M. Baird, Mrs. James MacBride, W. T. MacBride, Philadelphia; H. B. Crinnell and wife, Hartford; Samuel Bayard and wife, Evansville, Ind.; H. T. Blake and family, New-Haven; O. R. Willis, White Plains; J. L. Reed, Dayton, Ohio; W. H. Welshave, Baltimore.

M. Amedée van den Nest, Secretary of the Belgian Legation; Hon. A. Grip, of the Norwegian Legation; Hon. John Jay, our late Minister to Austria; W. G. Richmond, of the Central University of Kentucky, located in Richmond; Mr. Camporeale, an Italian Prince; Charles J. Bonaparte, brother of Col. Jerome Bonaparte; James Sullivan and family, E. Sevile, and Mr. Thayer, from New-York, have recently arrived at Hartmann's Maison Meuolez, opposite the Club-house.

G. Hidder Dormer, Secretary of the Argentine Legation; F. Adams, of the British Legation, and R. Rudolphe Blum, of the Austrian Legation, are at the Ocean House, and Le Baron Severa, in charge of the last-named Legation, has taken rooms at a private house. He is accompanied by Le Comte Litta, in charge of the Italian Legation. A. S. Anthony, proprietor of the New-Bedford *Standard*, is at the Aquidneck House with his family, and W. H. Hurlbut, of the New-York *World*, is quartered at the Ocean, having arrived yesterday. James G. Bennett arrived last week at the Cushing House.

The death yesterday of George Griswold Gray, of New-York, at his villa in Bellevue avenue, just south of the club-house, although not unexpected, has thrown a gloom over the city, as he was for years past one of the leaders of society here. He has held the position of Vice President of the Union Club, Director in the New-York Club, and Governor in the Knickerbocker Club. He was also a member of the club here, and that resort, for a few days, at least, will not indulge in its usual revelries. His funeral will be solemnized to-morrow afternoon, and it will doubtless be attended by a large number of the cottagers. Floral tributes of every description have been sent to his residence to-day by his many friends, and there appears to be universal mourning at his death. Three years ago the accomplished daughter of the late Richard Irwin consented to become his bride, and the wedding at the time will be vividly called to mind by many of your readers. The remains will be deposited in the vault in Island Cemetery in this city, where they will remain until Fall, when they will be taken to New-York and interred in Green-Wood.

At the weekly meeting to-day of the Town and Country Club, mentioned in a recent letter in THE TIMES, Prof. Alexander Agassiz delivered the address, which was listened to by as distinguished an assemblage as ever convened in this place. These meetings are now an established institution here and will be kept up. Col. T. W. Higginson is Secretary of the club.

Although President Grant has decided not to come to Newport, he will arrive in the town of Bristol on Tuesday, and all who desire can go and see him without much difficulty. He will be the guest of Gen. Burnside. The town will turn out its Militia, and there will be a ringing of bells, firing of salutes, and other demonstrations in honor of the visitor. Gov. Lippitt and staff will be on the ground, and also some of Newport's prominent Summer cotigers.

Francis D. Moulton, of Brooklyn, whose family are spending the Summer at Mr. J. P. Robinson's, in Wakefield, R. I., has been in this city during the week visiting a friend and making arrangements for the proposed visit of his family here next month.

Newport is anxiously waiting to be advertised by one of those sea monsters which have been seen at most of the watering-places, but for a sensation it appeared at the bathing beach the other day for the first time, in the shape of young ladies who entered the surf with masks on to hide their beautiful faces. For a while it was the town talk, and the following day there was a larger number at the beach, attracted there by the strange announcement of "masks and faces."

The question to-day is, who is to be the winner of the pigeon match at the Narragansett Gun Club Grounds—Mr. Heckscher or Mr. Grande—on Monday. Thus far the former is the favorite, and should he win the stakes—$2,500 a side—there will be many of the city folks who will be glad. It will be one of the social events of the season, and there will be a large party of ladies and gentlemen present to witness the sport. Money will change hands on the result. Both are experts at the business, and have proved themselves good shots, so says Ira O. Paine, who is in town taking care of Heckscher. The latter spends his Summers here, and has a cottage on Catherine street.

FUNERAL OF MR. GRAY.

*Special Dispatch to the

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

A YEAR'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY OR EXTRAVAGANCE—DECREASE IN IMPORTS OF NEARLY $42,000,000, AND IN EXPORTS OF NEARLY $50,000,000—THE IMPORTS LESS THAN THE EXPORTS BY OVER $89,000,000.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875.

The detailed statement of imports and exports for the year ended June 30, 1875, has just been issued by the Bureau of Statistics. Compared with the preceding fiscal year a marked falling off in the aggregates of our foreign and domestic trade is shown. The total value of imports for the year was $553,906,253, a falling off of nearly $42,000,000 compared with the preceding year. Of the merchandise imported, $167,180,644 was non-dutiable, leaving $386,725,609 to pay $156,479,131 collected from Customs last year. The decrease in gold coin imported was $5,773,313, and in silver coin, $2,205,916. During the year the excess of gold coin exported, compared with 1874, was $30,542,827, and silver coin $560,252, which shows a loss in coin for the last fiscal year of over $39,000,000.

VAGARY OF OUR IMPORTS.

A glance at the leading articles imported, contrasting their quantities and values with those for the year ended June 30, 1874, will be of special interest to the merchants of New-York. In iron and steel, and their manufactures, the decrease was $15,317,296. Of this decrease nearly $7,000,000 was in steel bars and rails alone. In brown sugar the decrease was over $7,000,000. This decrease did not affect the refining and exportation of that article, the value of refined sugar exported from the United States rising from $1,041,162 in 1874 to $2,585,382 in 1875. In leaf tobacco and cigars the falling off was $1,854,566, which represents a decrease of 3,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco and 41,000 cigars. In foreign wines, spirits, and cordials we economized to the extent of $877,000, and our bill for malt liquors was reduced $10,439. What we saved in liquors and tobacco was spent more than twice over in fruits and nuts, these costing last year $4,256,150 more than in 1874. Our coffee cost us less by $4,457,479, and yet we got for the money spent in 1875 nearly 37,000,000 pounds more than we got in 1874. We brought over 6,145,274 more pounds of tea than in 1874, and increased our expenditures on that account $1,561,409. For all kinds of buttons we increased our bill $269,310, and for our silk goods $384,034. In human hair and its manufactures we saved $319,000, but the cost of our "fancy goods" increased over a $1,000,000. In jewelry we fell off $161,640, while perfumery and cosmetics increased $33,491. Sardines, which cost us $991,030 in 1874, cost but $526,179 in 1875, thus effecting a saving of $465,000. In opium we saved $502,435; salt, $432,563; india-rubber and its manufactures, $820,908, and taking the amount saved on those articles expended it for precious stones, the amount expended for such adornments being $1,724,803 in excess of the sum expended the preceding year. In manufactures of brass, tin, lead, glass, leather, hemp, flax, and wood there was a large decrease, while in manufactures of copper, cotton, silk, wool, and jute there was an increase.

VALUE OF LEADING IMPORTS.

The following table will show the values of the leading articles imported the last fiscal year, compared with the corresponding year 1874:

Commodities.	1875.	1874.
Gold coin	$12,115,155	$17,888,468
Silver coin	5,903 170	8,114,086
Gold bullion	1,581 638	1,614,669
Silver bullion	1,295,754	837,683
Chemicals and drugs	10,272,511	8,756,832
Coffee	50,591,488	55,048,967
Tea	22,673,703	21,112,234
Fish	3,008,731	3,207,929
Hides and skins, not furs	18,536,884	16,444,877
Fur skins, undressed	1,513,172	848,215
Paper materials	4,770,745	4,668,748
Buttons, all kinds	2,391,347	2,122,037
Fancy goods	5,662,107	4,518,967
Fruits, including nuts	12,537,508	8,281,418
Perfumery and cosmetics	381 991	348,500
Precious stones	3,099,593	2,274,790
Jewelry of gold and silver	687,490	849,130
India-rubber, crude	4,675,490	6,196,729
India-rubber, manufs. of	514,161	803,830
Brass, manufs. of	295,439	355,062
Copper, manufs. of	527,310	422,745
Cotton, manufs. of	27,657,981	27,193,869
Flax, manufs. of	17,694,682	18,414,793
Hemp, manufs. of	3,218,803	3,791,151
Iron and Steel, manufs. of	18,676,250	33,993,546
Jute, manufs. of	3,892 258	3,305,285
Lead, manufs. of	1,444,976	2,164,788
Leather, manufs. of, including kid gloves	10,248,597	10,271,586
Silk, raw	4,504,306	3,854,008
Silk, manufs. of	24,380,916	23,996,882
Tin, manufs. of	13,038,353	13,064,702
Tobacco, manufs. of	6,851,039	8,705,605
Wines, spirits, and cordials	7,759,464	8,636,469
Malt liquors	1,742,120	1,752,559
Glass and glassware	5,505,015	6,257,964
Opium and extract of	2,037,793	2,540,228
Salt	1,806,748	2,239,311
Sugar	70,027,172	77,463,107
Molasses and melado	14,998,821	15,372,180
Stone and China ware	4,303,577	4,882,355
Wood and manufactures of	8,078,295	11,215,965
Wool and manufactures of	55,650,740	55,133,444
Straw and palm leaf and manufactures of	2,325,589	2,085,878
Human hair and manufactures of	578,691	897,693
Coal, bituminous	1,798,689	1,950,425
Spices, all kinds	2,285,485	2,351,793

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The falling off in domestic exports for the year was as marked as the falling off in imports. The total value of commodities, the growth, product, and manufacture of the United States, exported during the year was $643,081,433, against $693,039,054 in 1874, a decline for the last year of $49,957,621. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics says the value of domestic merchandise exported to Canada in railroad cars, not included in the above figures, is about fourteen million dollars, which would make the actual falling off in domestic exports for the year, compared with the preceding, about thirty-six million dollars. It is noticeable that all our great staples show an unusual decline in values exported. Of breadstuffs and cotton we exported $30,000,000 less than in the preceding year. The aggregate decline in breadstuffs, cotton, oils, tallow, and tobacco was nearly one hundred million dollars, the exact figures being $99,108,592. These form our great staples of export, and contribute more than half of all the values annually sent abroad. In breadstuffs alone the falling off was $19,743,560; cotton, $30,584,955; oils, $11,157,814; tallow, $2,443,117; tobacco, $5,179,146. The export of cotton was less than during any year since the close of the rebellion, except 1868, when it was $153,000,000, and 1872, when it was $181,000,000. Of the productions of the soil not embraced in "breadstuffs," as that term is employed in this letter, hops, seeds, and dried and green fruits alone show any increase. Hops bounded from $27,973 in 1874, to $1,286,497 in 1875, which is the largest exportation ever made of that active plant, save that made in 1855, when it was $1,530,000. The exportation of hops for 1875 exceeds by $250,000 that of the aggregate of the previous four years. Seeds increased $552,530 and fruits $639,000. Living animals fell off $641,000, and agricultural implements $461,000. Crude mineral oils glided back over $1,256,000 and illuminating oil, $10,500,000. Most of our manufactures show a fair, and some of them a very healthy increase. Of the leading manufactures wood alone shows a decided falling off, the decline being $3,434,117. The largest increase in manufactured articles is shown in manufactures of steel, which exceeded the previous year $2,790,696. Leather and its manufactures increased $2,537,595; iron, $1,416,167; cotton, $975,946; brass, $497,098; sewing-machines, $203,633; clocks, $215,404. Hides increased over $2,000,000, and fur and fur skins over $1,000,000. Sugar and provisions also show a healthy increase, the value of the former exceeding the exportation of 1874, $2,125,161, and the latter, $1,113,313. The value of rice exported was but $19,806. It is apparent that American rice must soon cease to be an article of export. From 1821 to 1860, the annual exportation of rice averaged in value, $2,000,000. Since 1860 its exportation has steadily declined, the aggregate value for the ten years ended June 30, 1870, being only $2,453,086. The last five years its value was $117,891, while the value of rice imported for the fiscal year just ended, was $1,547,697.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

The annexed table will show the value of the principal articles of American growth and manufacture, exported for the year ended June 30, 1875, compared with the year ended June 30, 1874:

Commodities.	1875.	1874.
Agricultural implements	$2,625,372	$3,089,753
Animals, living	2,668,900	3,310,388
Breadstuffs	111,455,304	161,198,864
Cotton, raw	190,638,625	221,223,580
Cotton, manufactures of	4,071,786	3,095,840
Coal, bituminous	1,789,126	2,236,084
Drugs, chemicals, &c	2,403 035	2,225,533
Fruits, green and dried	1,631,520	994,162
Furs and fur skins	4,396,424	3,334,365
Hides and skins not fur	4,729,725	2,560,382
Manures	616,376	283,876
Oils	31,963,793	43,121,607
Oil-cake	5,138,300	4,099,360
Provisions	79,342,323	78,229,010
Resin and turpentine	2,774,419	3,046,431
Seeds	1,227,867	675,357
Sewing-machines	1,797,929	1,594,296
Clocks	1,222,914	1,007,507
Distilled spirits	349,915	1,164,616
Spirits turpentine	1,924,544	2,758,933
Sugar	2,616,475	1,057,334
Molasses	1,135,992	569,972
Hops	1,286,497	27,973
Tallow	5,692,203	8,135,320
Brass and manufactures of	1,000,629	503,531
Hemp and manufactures of	899,321	1,143,259
Iron and manufactures of	10,994 861	9,578,694
Steel and manufactures of	6,392,656	3,601,960
Leather and manufact'rs of	7,324,113	4,786,518
Wood and manufactures of	17,689,294	21,124,721
Wool and manufactures of	215,268	196,268
Tobacco, leaf	25,241,549	30,399,181
Tobacco, manufactures of	2,716,217	2,737,730
Quicksilver	1,075,796	580,221
Gold coin	59,309 770	28,766,943
Silver coin	5,115,670	4,555,418
Gold bullion	2,233,775	3,818,543
Silver bullion	17,197,914	22,498,762

BREADSTUFFS IN DETAIL.

The following will show the value of breadstuffs exported in detail:

	1875.	1874.
Barley	$61,347	$210,738
Bread and biscuit	610,092	676,197
Indian corn	24,456,937	24,769,951
Indian corn-meal	1,220,533	1,529,399
Oats	290,537	383,762
Rye	204,530	1,568,362
Rye-flour	54,964	388,313
Wheat	59,607,863	101,421,459
Wheat-flour	23,710,074	29,258,094
Other small grain and pulse	804,214	670,146
Malzena, farina, &c	364,153	322,443

PROVISIONS IN DETAIL.

Bacon and hams	28,611,930	33,383,908
Beef	4,197,956	2,956,676
Butter	1,506,764	1,092,381
Cheese	13,659,561	11,898,995
Condensed milk	123,565	79,018
Eggs	8,743	5,239
Fish, all kinds	2,994,713	2,023,812
Lard	22,900,486	19,308,019
Meats, preserved	735,112	848,246
Oysters	170,256	223,733
Pickles and sauces	18,860	20,784
Pork	5,671,495	5,808,712
Onions	51,259	52,057
Potatoes	522,144	471,332
Other vegetables	137,366	109,682
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	32,053	46,396

The value given for domestic exports, except coin and bullion, is currency. The value given for imports is gold.

The value of foreign commodities exported from the United States during the year was $22,374,710, against $23,780,338 the previous year. The value of foreign merchandise remaining in the warehouses of the United States on June 30, 1875, was $56,706,221, against $59,699,063 in 1874.

FRAUDS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER SLACK ACCUSED OF DISHONEST PRACTICES — STEALING CONNIVED AT—CHARGES THAT DEMAND INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The *Chronicle* will to-morrow publish an article charging officers of the Marine Corps with gross mismanagement and peculation. It is charged that inferior clothing is furnished enlisted men with the knowledge and connivance of commanding officers, and that charges have been lodged with the auditing officers of the Treasury against Quartermaster Slack for collusion with dishonest contractors. An investigation has been in progress which has been kept quiet, so that none but those directly concerned have been acquainted with the facts. Tabular statements are produced, from official figures, to show that Major Slack failed in one instance to account for $7,000 worth of material purchased for uniforms, and that contractors have been paid for making up garments which they never touched.

The *Chronicle* says: As we have the figures for 1873 only, we cannot state exactly how much has been plundered in this fashion since 1861, but it would be a modest estimate to place it at $100,000. From 1870 to 1874 Major Slack officially acknowledged to officers and non-commissioned officers the receipt of checks, drafts, and Post Office orders, the proceeds of sale of public property, including extra issues amounting to $7,758; and during that period, up to March 31, 1875, he accounted for only $2,015, leaving a balance of $7,742 unaccounted for. Another irregularity consists in the fact that the Quartermaster has for a long time, with full knowledge of the circumstances of the case, paid bills made out in the name of Marks, chief clerk in the Quartermaster's Department. As chief clerk he certifies that the prices charged are the lowest market rates. This is in direct violation of the law, and the proof that there is mischief in it consists in the fact that Marks is able to run a hardware store in a section of the city where there is scarcely any patronage, and keep in it as large a stock of goods as any similar establishment in Washington. The practice that obtains at every other post of the commanding officer making requisition and certifying to the correctness of the bills, is not adhered to at head-quarters, and while it is necessary to support a bill for a dozen steel pens with a proper certificate before its payment by the Quartermaster, he passes upon the accounts of works involving hundreds of dollars simply on his interested say so.

It is alleged that $27,000 were charged in 1873 for clothing not received by the Quartermaster. Another piece of petty stealing connived at is the payment of commutations for forage to officers who never keep a horse. Certain officers are entitled to keep horses, and for these they are permitted to draw forage or the amount allowed in cash, conditional upon their swearing that they do really keep the animals. These oaths have been made year after year by officers who have never possessed a horse, and yet Major Slack has, with a full knowledge of this fact, paid them the commutation. The Quartermaster's chief clerk supplies the hardware, wood, and willow-ware; his assistant clerk and his son, the Commodore's clerk, furnish all the forage. Mr. Marks has also as an assistant clerk his son-in-law, who assists in manipulating things, and helps his father-in-law to do a profitable business.

It is also charged that the post fund at the marine barracks is used by the officers; that the General's servants procure vegetables from the stock of enlisted men, and bean soup from their kitchen; and that marines are compelled to perform menial work for officers.

THE BLACK HILLS.

THE MINERS LEAVING THE HILLS—SPOTTED TAIL WANTS A HIGHER PRICE FOR THE TERRITORY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 15.—The *Inter-Ocean's* special from Fort Laramie, dated 14th inst., states that at a meeting of the miners in Custer City, on French Creek, resolutions were passed tendering thanks to President Grant for the manner in which he caused his commands to be executed. They further state that they are convinced that the Black Hills is one of the richest mining districts in the United States, and in obeying the command of the President they do so under protest. The miners are nearly all leaving the hills. Six men were appointed to remain on French Creek and preserve their claims until the Hills are opened for the miners who leave.

Spotted Tail and twelve of his tribe who came from the Spotted Tail Agency, accompanied by the Indian agent, left French Creek to-day to return to their agency. The object of their visit was to see for themselves the value of the Black Hills. They now want more compensation for their territory, and also demand payment for the gold already taken out by the miners this Summer, in addition to the purchase price expected from the Government.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Yesterday Francis Perot & Sons' extensive ale brewery, on Vine street, below Fourth, Philadelphia, Penn., was partially destroyed by fire, which originated in the large storage room on the third floor above the boiler-room. Stored in the building were 30,000 bushels of grain, which was entirely destroyed by water. The loss by fire will amount to $5,000, while the loss on machinery and stock by water will amount to $40,000 or $50,000, covered by insurance in Philadelphia and Eastern companies.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of the four-story building No. 69 Warren street, occupied by the Metropolitan Book-binding Company. Damage to stock and machinery, $2,000; insured. The second floor is occupied by Goerner & Co., dealers in dye-stuffs; damage by water, $500. The first floor is occupied by Dupuy & Phœnix, wholesale grocers, whose stock was slightly damaged by water.

A kerosene-oil lamp on the premises of John Baxter, No. 56 Coles street, Jersey City, exploded about midnight Saturday and set fire to the premises, doing about $100 damage.

TWO PROBABLE HOMICIDES.

A YOUNG GERMAN FATALLY STABBED IN AN ALTERCATION.

On Saturday night a raid was made upon the lager-beer saloon No. 117 Second street, kept by Charles Doll, which is classed by the Police as a disorderly house. The proprietor and all the persons found in the place were arrested and lodged in the station-house, but were discharged by the Magistrate yesterday on bail. At about 10 o'clock last night, a number of men who were in the habit of frequenting the saloon gathered in front of the place and discussed in excited tones the raid of the previous night. During the discussion Frederick Kurtz, aged thirty-four, of No. 107 Second street, happened along, and joined in the argument. Kurtz took the ground that the place was disorderly, and a nuisance to the neighborhood. One of the men in the crowd called him a liar, and Kurtz struck him in the face. As he did so one of the men in the crowd plunged a knife into his abdomen, inflicting a terrible wound. Kurtz, finding that he was stabbed, cried out for the Police, whereupon the crowd scattered and fled. Kurtz was taken to his home where he was attended by Police Surgeon Maclay, who regarded the wound as a very dangerous one. Sergt. Berghold and Detective Robinson, of the Seventeenth Precinct, have taken charge of the matter and are making strenuous efforts to arrest those who were engaged in the affair. Kurtz stated to Sergt. Berghold that he did not know who stabbed him, and would not be able to identify him if captured.

A MAN WANTONLY BEATEN BY ROWDIES.

At a late hour last night, while Ferdinand Jensen, aged thirty-five, of No. 783 Seventh avenue, was standing at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fifty-seventh street with his cousin, Peter Jensen, who lives in the house, they were attacked by a party of half-drunken rowdies, and were terribly beaten about the head and face. Their assailants, who attacked them without any cause or provocation, made their escape before the Police arrived on the scene. Ferdinand was found to have sustained a fracture of the skull, and was removed to St. Luke's Hospital. Peter was taken to his home. It is feared that Ferdinand is fatally injured. No arrests have been made by the Police.

CHANGE IN NEWSPAPER MANAGEMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15.—Ballard Smith, for several years managing editor of the *Courier-Journal*, has secured an interest in the Louisville *Ledger* and will assume the editorial management and control of that paper to-morrow. The *Ledger* will continue to be published as an afternoon paper, but it is understood radical changes will be made in its style and character.

THE CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEES.

EUFALA, Indian Territory, Aug. 15.—It is asserted by the friends of Charles Thompson, who ran for Chief of the Cherokees against W. P. Ross, in the late election, that he is elected by fully 500 majority.

WILDCAT INSURANCE.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 15.—The Brunswick Insurance Company, of this city, the last of the wildcats, was closed by the Constable yesterday.

THE SUIT AGAINST DENISON.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Governor has transmitted to the Attorney General the report of the Canal Commission upon the Utica contract, and has directed a suit to be brought against the contractors, Belden, Denison & Co., on behalf of the State.

A BROKER'S SUICIDE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 15.—James A. Ross, a broker, of this city, committed suicide to-day by blowing out his brains with a revolver while in a fit of delirium tremens.

A JEWELRY THIEF ARRESTED.

On the 3d of July Mrs. Morales, residing at No. 55 West Third street, employed George Dumond, alias Grimis, a colored man, to clean some carpets in her house. She left him alone in her bed-room for a short time, and when she returned Dumond had disappeared, and had taken with him jewelry valued at $1,000. The Police have been looking for the thief ever since, and, at a late hour last night, Detectives Slevin and Carr, of the Fifteenth Precinct, found him in South Fifth avenue and arrested him. He was under the influence of liquor, and freely confessed his guilt, and informed the detectives that he had pawned the jewelry at a pawnbroker's shop in Mott street. Dumond was locked up at the Mercer Street Police Station.

A BIRTH ON THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Last evening, as the steamer Plymouth Rock was returning from her trip down the bay, Mrs. Kate Bolger, of No. 239 East Twenty-second street, gave birth to a female child. She was attended by Dr. Maurau, who happened to be on board the boat. Mother and child are doing well.

NO NEW DEED FROM MR. LICK.

The San Francisco *Real Estate Circular* of the 2d inst. says: "The daily papers congratulated the public that the new deed which James Lick had prepared was equal to the first one in the liberality of its provisions, and that it surpassed the first in the good judgment displayed in it. It was to go on record immediately, but, despite Mr. Lick's improved state of health, it has not yet been recorded, though over three months have elapsed since it was prepared."

THE CANAL COMMISSION.

MORE OF EX-LIEUT. GOV. BEACH'S TESTIMONY.

A CLEARER UNDERSTANDING REACHED IN RELATION TO THE MAP OF THE PORT SCHUYLER WORK—THE RECORDS OF THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS WORTHLESS AS THROWING LIGHT ON THE CANAL BUSINESS OF THE STATE.

The following is an extended abstract of the testimony of Hon. Allen C. Beach before the Canal Investigating Committee at Albany on Saturday:

Q.—Were you present at the meeting of the Canal Board held at the Canal Department July 21, 1867? A.—I was.

Q.—And in the proceedings of the Canal Board we find this entry:

By Mr. Bascom to the Canal Board—The Canal Commissioners have examined the maps, plans, and estimates this day submitted by E. H. Crocker, Division Engineer, of the following works to wit: After reciting several other works, the thirteenth paragraph is:

"For removing wall-breaches and constructing slope pavement, vertical and retaining walls, and straightening the Erie Canal from Port Schuyler to the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct. Chapter 877, laws of 1869. Estimated cost, $84,645."

A.—I see it.

Q.—Are you able to say now that any map, plan or specification was filed or presented to the Canal Board at that time of that particular work? A.—I say it was presented.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the character of the map that was presented? A.—I don't think I have seen it since, and I don't think I have any recollection so as to say I could give you the character of it.

Q.—If the engineer, whose duty it was at that time, should solemnly swear that none was made would you feel that still you could say intelligently that one was made and presented? A.—I should.

Q.—And that you have sufficient knowledge of the difference between the map that would be required for that particular structure and any other map that might have been presented of that section of the canal? A.—I don't understand the question.

Q.—Suppose a map of that particular section of the canal had been presented to the Canal Board without reference to any survey whatever, but a mere map of the canal as enlarged, would you be prepared to swear to-day that it was such a map as required by the statute for the canal letting? A.—I could not swear positively as to that.

Q.—The point made here, and the only one by this commission, is that the evidence before them of all the persons interested in that work as engineers is that no survey was made preparatory to that letting. A.—Of course I can't say as to that.

Q.—I want to see if you can. You have assumed that you could. A.—I don't wish to be charged with assuming until I have a chance of saying something. I don't understand that I have assumed anything of the kind.

Q.—We will see whether you did or not. I read from the statement of Mr. Richmond, as follows:

Mr. Bigelow—Mr. Magone, I understand that Mr. Richmond professes to know about these maps, the existence of them, and if he has got them had we better not try first to let him produce them, and if he has not he will probably explain what he means in his letters—

Mr. Magone—Gov. Beach uses this language:

We hand you inclosed letters, which we desire published in the next issue of the *Argus*. The ignorance and misunderstanding of facts which have resulted in such gross injustice to the Canal Board of 1869 demand prompt attention, and it is simple justice to publish our statement.

Yours respectfully, ALLEN C. BEACH,
VAN R. RICHMOND.

Among the statements that purport to be in those letters is the following from the witness:

"I have seen Mr. Richmond's letter to the *Argus*, and fully concur in its statements.

"I notice that the *Argus* of the 10th inst. states, with reference to the report of the Canal Commission, 'that the resolution submitted to the Canal Board by the Canal Commissioners was a fraud upon the board,' but that there is no reason to implicate the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, or Attorney General in the fraud."

I cannot accept that defense. If the Commissioners stated that certain papers necessary to the proper action of the Canal Board had been prepared it was the duty of myself and my colleagues to see and examine them before authorizing the letting, and if the criticisms of the report of the commission upon our action in that respect are well founded, the Canal Board of 1867, myself included, deserve severe censure for neglect of duty.

They are not only not well founded, but they are unnecessary, unjust, and entirely without foundation. ALLEN C. BEACH."

A.—Yes; I know that.

Q.—That is the paragraph I called your attention to? A.—What did you ask me about?

Q.—I asked you for what information you are able to give this commission that any such map, plan, specification, or estimate was made as the law requires preparatory to canal lettings, or presented to that board, and I use the word "such" intending to call your attention distinctly to the idea. A.—Such as what?

Q.—As the law requires? A.—My recollection is that they were such as the law requires.

Q.—Your recollection is? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The question is this— A.—I don't mean to say that I have at present a personal recollection of what is there; but allow me, and I will tell you what I do mean.

Q.—Certainly. A.—I mean when the resolution of the Commissioner stated what that resolution states were handed to me as President of the Board, and I read the resolution in the first place to see what was there, and I looked at the papers to see if what purported to be there was there, and then I stated to the board what the contents of the papers were, and they were examined by the gentlemen and looked at; therefore I say, first, that the papers were there, because there could not have been an instance when a resolution purported to refer to such papers as being submitted if they were not there but what I should have known it, and it would have made an impression upon my mind; whether it did upon the members of the board or not they can speak for themselves, and the records of the Canal Board also state that they were submitted.

Mr. Barcour states that they were there, and all these circumstances and facts makes me know that the papers were submitted that purported to be submitted, and I can say upon the same basis that they were what they purported to be, to wit: A map, a plan, and an estimate. Now what the particular points in the map, in the plans, or in the estimate were, of course I cannot say from recollection; that is just as it is.

By Mr. Bigelow—Do you know what the law did require, or did you ever know what the law did require preliminary to the letting of the contract? A.—Why, certainly; I have read it; I wish to say further, right here, on the subject, if I may be permitted, that I have caused examination to be made in the Auditor's Office, and the result is a package of papers was found purporting to be in relation to this work, and designated on the outside "Maps, plans, and estimates of the work on the Eastern Division;" that is also the reason that makes me say I have no doubt that those papers were there and were filed.

By Mr. Mayone—Q.—Is that all the explanation you want to make about it? A.—All at the present time; I want to say something else further along.

Q.—When we said that no map was made we said it in good faith. Now we have exceeded the subject so far as examining the State Engineer and Surveyor, in whose office the law requires they should be filed. We have examined the Division Engineer, whose duty it is to make them, and whose duty it is to have them entered in his books in the Division Engineer's office, and there being none such found, are you still of the opinion that a survey was made of that work, and a map showing the changes that were to be made in that construction? A.—I am. I have known frequently, however, of papers being lost. That is, I have heard of it.

Q.—The only way you can account for it would be— A.—Somebody that ought to have filed them where they belong didn't do so, or else they have taken them away.

After reading from the testimony of this witness that no plans had been made, and from the laws in relation to what was required of the canal officials in this matter, the following question was put:

Q.—Now can you—that paper being presented to you—the oath of the Engineer having been taken—the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Division Engineer, whose duty it was to do the work, swearing that it had never been done—doubt the correctness of our conclusion? A.—On the evidence you could not come to any other conclusion, of course.

Q.—Let me show you what should appear in the Division Engineer's Office. We are really looking here, Mr. Beach, for the truth, and don't want a man of such prominence in the State as you are to come out to the world and say that we are doing our work unjustly and unfairly, when we knew that we should not be so accused. A.—I appreciate your feelings, and you can for that very reason appreciate mine.

Q.—We have no reason to believe, or feel, or think that the members of the Canal Board *ex-officio* never did examine or ever expected to examine these maps, and we suppose they were deceived, and that a map had been presented to them of the canal as it was, and in that manner they had been induced to take that action, and, in fact, we don't find that without sworn evidence?

Mr. Magone having called Mr. Beach's attention to the regulations of the Engineer's Department, remarked further: They are regulations made by the Legislature after the act declaring the canals to be finished. They were in force at this particular time we are speaking of. They were filed in January, 1868, and havn't been evoked, as we understand it. Now let me call your attention to this particular letting. A.—Now, you see there are no maps of the papers there; don't you suppose I would have seen that the moment a man handed it to me and say where is your map and your plan?

Q.—We have some evidence that there was some tracing handed up to your board, but that it was not a map, and didn't indicate any of the changes; that whatever was prepared was from an ocular observation instead of an actual survey? A.—Of course I can't tell how the thing that was there was prepared, and I cannot from present recollection tell what was on the map, but there was what purported to be a map there; I am as confident of that as I am that I am alive.

Q.—This Commission has not said that there was not a map presented to you. A.—I understood that you said there was no map, no money, no estimate—

Q.—We charged over our official oath that there was not any such as the law requires. We cannot be understood. A.—You mean that what purported to be one was not one.

Q.—Exactly. A.—That is another thing, you know.

Q.—That is the way we said it? A.—Have you formed what purported to be a map, or what you say is a tracing, before this board?

Q.—My impression is, from the evidence, there was not even a tracing, but we have some idea that there was some tracing handed you to mislead you; it had to be first approved and then filed. There is no evidence that any was filed. When I read this you will see none could be taken. [He read from the record the details of quadtities and prices, and continued:]

Q.—But that don't even purport to be, and when we take into consideration the fact that the engineer who furnished that to you swears it did not embrace one-third of the quantity.— A.—You can take that into consideration now, but we couldn't then. If he had sworn before us as he does before you, we would probably have sent him back for something else.

Q.—Look, and please give me the quantity of excavation. A.—Forty thousand cubic yards.

Q.—The first quantity for bailing and draining—they have raised it. A.—I don't understand there has ever been a change of plan—none such as the law prescribes, unless the Legislature assumed to do it, and they didn't do it legally.

Q.—We are not criticizing the Legislature. The monthly estimate for June 1, 1875, shows a credit, up to that time, of $600 for bailing and draining in part 124,195 cubic yards earth excavation, 54,021 cubic yards rock excavation, 73,460 cubic yards embankment, 26,330 cubic yards lining, 8,643 puddling, 52,983 cubic yards vertical wall, 686,293 feet B. M. hemlock, 25,348 feet of oak, 4,593 barrels spikes.

For Extra Work.—Fifteen thousand three hundred and seventy-eight cubic yards vertical wall cement, 4,500 feet B. M. docking pine, 82,779 feet B. M. chestnut, 6,936 pounds wrought iron, 1,700 pounds cast-iron, 408,962 feet B. M. docking pine, 1,549 cubic yards loose stone, 5,686 feet B. M. pine timber, and other quantities for labor which is of no consequence. Now you will perceive the difficulties under which the Commissioners labored; we looked for a map, we did not find any; we looked for a profile, and we didn't find any; for a measurement, and we did not find any; and the engineers whose duty at the time was to make them swear they were not made. A.—They made quantities.

Q.—They gave arbitrary quantities; the way the Commission understands this is, they divide the amount of money by certain quantities, at approximate prices, and we think we have ascertained that fairly—I mean by fair and reasonable deductions from the whole case— A.—You mean having reference to appropriations.

Q.—Yes, Sir; the amount of money appropriated by the Legislature. A.—I think you are right in your conclusions.

Q.—Take the other statement that appears here. A.—I knew nothing about it at the time, but since the thing has been investigated I think that is so.

By Mr. Bigelow—Would that have been possible if the survey had been made and the quantities had been carefully estimated by cross sections by the engineers? A.—I am not an engineer, but I should simply answer your question relatively that it would not have been possible, and I should suppose an engineer who understood his business would come nearer than that on what the work on a certain locality would be of excavation and embankment and wall of different kinds, &c.

By Mr. Magone—Were you aware, Governor, that there is not any map up to the day showing the changes that were made that can be found? A.—What changes do you refer to?

Q.—Where they straighten the canal, just what was implied by the letting—to straighten it? A.—was not aware whether there was one or not. I I a pose there isn't any, from what I read in the supreme.

Q.—I want to call your attention to another point; there being no such map, how can this commission or any other rational person arrive at the quantities of excavation that were made, or of the embankment that was made under this contract? A.—I suppose by measuring it.

Q.—How can you measure when you don't know the line of the profile? A.—I don't suppose you can get the amount exactly, but I understand you have attempted to get at and have come reasonably close to it.

Q.—We have in this way; we have taken the old survey and plotted this work over it, so to speak, as nearly as we can, but you are aware, I suppose, that they require to keep and follow a base line in all surveys. I want to call your attention to the fact that this has been disregarded here, which is another evidence to our mind that no such map as the statute contemplates was ever made. A.—You understand I am not swearing that there was.

Q.—No. I understand you now, with the light that is thrown upon it here. A.—I am swearing that there was a map shown then, and what purported to be in accordance with the law, and should swear so now if I did not see the evidence.

Q.—If you stood here in our place, with the facts sworn to, would you come to that conclusion? A.—I have not had that impression upon my mind by hearing the evidence that you have.

By Mr. Bigelow—The first proceeding of the board on the 21st of July was the reading of the report by Bascom to the Canal Board.

The Canal Commissioner having examined the maps, plans, and estimates this day presented by E. H. Crocker, Division Engineer, for the construction of the following work, to wit:

(examining fifteen different pieces of work, among which was this work in question,) hereby approved the same and recommended their adoption." This was signed by Bascom and John D. Fay, Canal Commissioners. This is followed by the resolution offered again by Mr. Bascom.

That the maps, plans, and estimates this day submitted to the Canal Board and having been approved by the Board of Canal Commissioners be adopted and the work advertised for letting, &c. Now, have you ever had the curiosity to see whether any record has been made in the office of the Canal Commissioners of the facts which are certified to in this report by Mr. Bascom and Mr. Fay, Canal Commissioners? A.—My attention has not been called to it till this investigation; I had no curiosity about it until I saw the report of the Commission, but I haven't been there to look.

Q.—Before we went into print on this subject we did take the trouble to send to Mr. Thayer, and ask him to produce the minutes of the Canal Commissioners before us, and the following testimony was produced on that point:

Q.—Please to state what is the entry in reference to this particular contract. A.—A resolution offered by Mr. Bascom that notices be issued for proposals to construct the following named work, to wit: The record of proceeding to enumerate the list of works, which you will remember.

Q.—This is included with contracts for the removal of wall benches on the Erie Canal, &c.? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There is no previous entry relating to either of these works in the records of the Canal Commissioners? A.—As far as I have ascertained, I have found nothing previous to that.

Q.—This entry refers to the proceedings of the Canal Commissioners to the action of the Canal Board authorizing the letting of the contract? A.—It does.

Q.—And there is no such record of any proceedings that you can find of the Board of Canal Commissioners in reference to this contract prior to such action of the Canal Board? A.—No, sir.

Q.—And I understand you to say that that was the uniform usage not to take any action upon any work for extraordinary repairs until the Canal Board had directed them to be let? A.—To be let for extraordinary repairs."

Mr. Bigelow continuing—I call your attention to that, Mr. Governor, to show another very conclusive reason why no sort of importance can be attached to the record made here of papers having been produced and submitted by the Canal Board that had been examined and approved by the Canal Commissioner? A.—I can see that point; we could not know, of course, what the Commissioners had actually taken, except what they certified to because we were not members of their board and didn't attend their meetings, and if they had said "Here is a copy of our record," and had produced a book of proceedings showing it, they would been sent after it very quick, just as they would after the maps if they hadn't been there. Is this all you wan't of me?

I don't know of anything else.

FIREMEN'S STATE CONVENTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The arrangements for the reception of the delegates to the Firemen's State Convention, which meets here in the Young Men's Christian Association building, on Tuesday, are complete. On arriving by the cars or boats the delegates will find committeemen in waiting with red badges to conduct them to their hotels. Wednesday the convention will visit Newburg, and on Thursday, Vassar College.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.

EUFALA, Dakota Territory, Aug. 15.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a female academy, located at the South Canadian Territory, took place on the 12th inst., Grand Master McPherson of the lodge of the Indian Territory, ass

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	32	Tallow-oil, bbls.	60
Copper, bbls.	126	Leather, sides	4,280
Copper, cakes	399	Resin, bbls.	2,199
Flour, bbls.	14,027	Spirits Turp., bbls.	640
Meal, bbls.	1,500	Sugar, bbls.	598
Wheat, bushels	203,384	Beef, pks.	50
Corn, bushels	91,050	Pork, pks.	146
Oats, bushels	21,320	Cut-meats, pks.	2,899
Malt, bushels	625	Butter, pks.	1,933
Garden Seed, bags	150	Cheese, pks.	8,514
Dried Fruit, pks.	11	Starch, pks.	814
Grease, pkgs.	631	Stearine, pkgs.	100
Hops, bales	12	Tallow, pks.	42
Hops, bales	74	Tobacco, hhds.	25
Hides, No.	200	Tobacco, pkgs.	145
Hides, bales	22	Wool, bales	183
Oil, bbls.	50	Whisky, bbls.	121

ASHES—Have been inactive, since our last, with Pots quoted at $5 @$5 50, the latter an extreme, and Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in very moderate demand within the range of from 32c. @35c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet at unchanged rates; Adamantine quoted at 12½c. @17c.; Paraffine, 20c. @21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c. @30c.; Sperm, patent, 33c. @39c.; Stearic, 17c. @23c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been quoted firm as to price, on a fairly active business in Anthracite, but a rather slow movement in most other kinds. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 @$8; Scotch Gas, $7 @$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25 @$7; Cumberland Soft, $6 @$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25 @$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio firm, and in demand; 2,425 bags by the Frost sold on private terms. The Donati's arrival adds 18,310 bags to the stock in first hands here, which is 64,009 bags. Other kinds unchanged.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery at a reduction of ⅝c. ₱ lb. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 738 bales, (of which 339 bales were on last evening) including 538 bales to spinners and 200 bales to shippers. The movements for forward delivery have been on a more liberal scale, but at a decline of 1-16c. ₱ lb., on more urgent offerings, closing, however, firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,200 bales, (of which 6,500 bales were on last evening, and 10,700 bales were to-day) with 2,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 13 29-32c. @13 15-16c.; September, 13¾c. @13 25-32c.; October, 13 9-16c. @13 15-32c.; November, 13 9-16c. @13 19-32c.; December, 13 19-32c. @13¾c.; January, 13 25-32c. @13¾c.; February, 13 29-32c. @14c.; March, 14 3-32c. @14¼c.; April, 14 9-32c. @14 5-16c.; May, 14¾c. @14 17-32c.; June, 14 23-32c. @14¾c. ₱ lb.

The receipts at this port to-day were — bales, all by rail, and at the outports there were 2,000 bales, against 203 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been only 661 bales, including 126 bales to Liverpool, 624 bales to Amsterdam, and 911 bales to Hamburg, a total of 1,661 bales. Its exports from Jan. 1, 1874, have been 2,649,564 bales, (including 1,813,908 bales to Great Britain and 835,656 bales to the Continent,) against 2,780,366 bales same time previous season. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New York quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O. Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞
Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14¼
Middling	14¼	14¼	14½
Good Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been quite nominal, at from $2 12½@2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count, on a very restricted trade, especially in the wholesale line.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, with very moderate offerings reported and prices quoted firm. We quote: Dry Cod, from $4 50@5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.; Pickled Cod in drums, $3 75@4 25; new Mackerel quoted at $18@$20 for No. 1; $12@13 for No. 2, and $8@$8 50 for No. 3, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 @$6 50; Smoked Herring at 38c. @40c. for scaled, ₱ box, and Pickled Herring, $1 @$1 50 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very dull market has been noted for State and Western Flour, the inquiry having been almost wholly for small job lots to meet urgent wants, chiefly for home trade account, with prices again declined and nearly all irregular lots offered at advantage in all instances. The sales since our last have been 9,100 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75; poor to fancy Superfine State at $4 90@$5 15; extra State at $5 @$5 65, chiefly at from $5 35@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 75@$6 15, chiefly at $6@$6 10; very good to very fancy do., $6 15@$6 75, chiefly at $6 30@$6 50, City Mills Extra at $6 10@$7 25, chiefly at $6 85@$7 35 for the West Indies and South American; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 15, mainly at $6@$6 10; poor to good round-hoop ohio at $5 75@$6 10, sold lots and jobbing lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, plain, at $5 90@$7 65, mainly at $6 50@$7; and trade and family Extras at proportionately reduced prices. Included in the sales have been 2,650 bbls. shipping stock, mostly in bulk, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour dull and a shade lower on sales of 600 bbls.... Rye Flour quiet at former rates; sales 240 bbls.... Corn-meal about steady but quiet; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $3 20 @$3 50, City Mills Extra at $3 60 @$3 70, unfavorable, and the Western reports were also of easier markets. The movements in the local market have been much less extensive. Spring Wheat opened weaker, and sales under strictly prime No. 2 receded about 1 cent a bushel. At the modified figures a good export demand was noted, and the later dealings indicated a steadier market for prime to choice samples. The business was mostly in No. 2 Chicago and prime No. 1 Minnesota, afloat. Winter Wheat dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last, of 163,000 bushels, at $1 47¼@1 47½ for prime to choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 39 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 33@$1 34½ for good to choice No. 2 Chicago do., mainly at $1 34 for prime, closing with this price bid, and $1 35 asked; $1 40@$1 52 for No. 1, at $1 47 for sort do.; and within the previous nominal range for Red, Amber, and White Western....For forward delivery, prime No. 2 Chicago Spring was quoted, for last half of August at $1 34 bid, and up to $1 36 asked. No important transactions reported....Corn has been fairly active, partly for export, at, however, a further reduction of fully 2 cents a bushel, closing weak. Sales have been reported of 98,500 bushels, at 70½c. for mixed Western, and 71c. for Mixed Western, the latter rate for choice, mainly at 80c. @80¼c. for average, afloat; 70½@70c. for poor to choice steamer do., 72¾@73c. for heated do, afloat; 81c. @82c. for new Yellow Western, the latter an extreme....Rye, Barley, and Malt, essentially as last quoted, without further movements of importance reported....Oats have been quoted fully 2c. @ bushel lower, under quite liberal offerings, leading to a fuller business, partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at 60c. @62¾c. for ordinary to strictly prime Mixed Western, from track and afloat, chiefly at 62c. @62½c. for Chicago, and closing at 62c. for do., afloat; 60½c. @60¾c. for prime Mixed Chicago, in store, and 63c. @ 70c. for inferior to prime White Western, old crop....Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted. The week's exports hence for European ports included 26,331 bbls. Flour, 969,098 bushels Wheat, 253,298 bushels Corn, 7,166 bushels Rye....There were 51 cars new Wheat received in Chicago to-day from Iowa, and 39 cars new Oats received, twenty cars of which were No. 2.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts further sales of 500 bales, to arrive, were made at 2¾c., currency, time. Market otherwise dull.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at essentially unaltered prices. The week's receipts have been 46,584 Hides; sales, 27,980 Hides, and 400 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 280 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20½ lb., at 19½c., gold, as they run; 6,855 Dry California, 23 lb., at 22c., gold, 30 days' selection; 7,580 Dry Central American, 19 to 20 lb., at 19c. @20c., gold, 60 days; 1,5 5 Dry Bogota, 21 lb., at 19c. @20c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,260 Dry Mexican, 19 to 24 lb., 5,390 Dry Texas and Southern, 18 to 24 lb.; 1,450 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 10 lb.; 810 Wet-salted New-Orleans and Southern, 50 to 60 lb.; 1,850 Wet-salted City and Country Slaughter, 60 to 70 lb., on private terms; 400 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, 200 lb., at 10c., gold, less ¾ per cent. And to-day 900 Ecuador, 3,192 Dry-salted Matamoras, 510 Dry-salted Texas, 1,000 Dry-salted Southern, and 500 City slaughter, on private terms....Stock in first hands this morning, 240,800 hides and 2,230 sides do., against 123,000 hides and 1,291 hides do., same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in moderately active request, with Eastern quoted at $1 50@$1 60, mainly at $1 50, afloat, and $1 60 here. Lime has been in fair demand at about steady rates, with common Rockland quoted at $1@$1 10, and Thomaston at $1 80; State, 75c. @$1 15 ₱ bbl., afloat; Portland cement, $3 75@$4 25; Rosendale, $1 10@$1 20 ₱ bbl....The Lumber trade has been generally tame, with values quoted somewhat irregular. Hardwoods are in request at former figures. Eastern spruce quoted at $15@$17 50 for box boards to order; $15@$16 50 for cargo; Southern Pine, $18@$27; White Pine Boards, $19@$25; Yellow do., $22@26; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $32@$40; Hewn Timber, $18@$28; Oak at $37 50@$45; Black Walnut, $70@$110, with the latter rate for quoted higher. Whitewood, $37 50@$40; spruce Pickets $9 @$10; Shingles, within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations as in our last.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, but steady, within the range of from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb....Sales, 100 bbls. No. 1 at $4 50@$4; and 200 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 @$4 75 ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been in moderate demand at from $2 62½@$2 80 ₱ bbl. Sales, 66 bbls. Washington at $2 62½ ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $2 ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been comparatively dull, since our last, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted steady at 31½c. @32c. ₱ gallon.

ROLL-CAKE—Has been offered with reserve and in moderate request, with Western, in bags, quoted at $4 @$4 50, currency, and City at $4 @$4 10, gold, for prompt delivery. The week's receipts have been 11,722 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in some demand but quoted easier and quiet, on the basis of 5½c. in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9c. @9¼c. in shipping order.....Refined has been rather quiet, with early delivery quoted at 11⅜c....Refined in cases, at 16c. @17c.....Naphtha, for city....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries quoted at 11c. @11¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11c. @11¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull for early delivery at easier and drooping prices. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 150 bbls. Western Mess, at $21 50@$21 60; small lots Prime Mess at $19 50@ $19 75, and of Extra Prime at $16 25@$16 50 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls. Western Mess, September option, at $21 25@$21 40, and closing at $21 40@$21 45; and 250 bbls., October, at $21 30, closing at $21 40@ $21 45....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, with City at 10¼c. @10¾c. for heavy to light....City Cut-meats have been very quiet at previous figures....Bacon dull and nominally unchanged.....Lard has been very quiet, for early delivery, with prices ruling weaker. Sales have been reported of only small lots of Western Steam at 13⅝c. @14c.; 76 tcs. new do. at 13¾c. for choice; 66 tcs. City do. at 13⅝c.; 40 tcs. No. 1 City at 13c.; small lots Refined, for the Continent, at 14¾c., and for the West Indies at 13¾c.....And for forward delivery a restricted business has been reported, sales having been made of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13¾c. @14c., closing at 14c., with October quoted at 14c., and August at 14c., and 1,050 tcs., buyer the remainder of the year, at 12¾c. ₱ lb.... Beef at unchanged figures.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted....The exports hence for European ports have been 442 bbls. Pork, 818 pk Beef, 5,656 pks. Bacon, 3,160 pks. Lard, 61,201 pks. Cheese, and 683 pks. Butter....The week's receipts of Cheese have been 72,625 bxs. and of Butter, 24,720 pks.

RICE—Has been moderately sought after and quoted firm in a jobbing way. Carolina, fair ordinary to choice, at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 43¾@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 87½, gold; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been quoted steady, on, however, a restricted business, with Liverpool Ground at 90c. @$1;

Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive, with Crude at 5¼c. @5½c., gold.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 5,000 bags sold at $2 15, gold, 90 days; market firm, but otherwise quiet.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive and nominally unchanged in price; receipts, 494 bales; sales unimportant. Goat have been in fair request at steady rates; receipts, 458 bales; sales, 200 bales Mexican, 50 bales Curacoa, and 40 bales Rio Hacho on private terms. Guatemala Deer quoted nominally at 60c.; Honduras, 55c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.; Central American, not trimmed, 47½c.; Sisal, 52½c.; Para, 57c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c., currency, ₱ lb....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c. @47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 37c., Madras, ₱ skin, 45c.; Patna, 32c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw firm and in fair demand. Sales 53 hhds. about scant fair Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; 150 hhds. fully fair do. at 8c.; and 187 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c. ₱ lb....Refined unchanged.

STARCH—Has been in moderate demand at firm prices, with Western Corn quoted firm at 4¾c. @6c.; Potato at 4¾c. @5½c.

SUMAC—Has been in some request, with Sicily quoted at from $70 to $125 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—Has been held more firmly, but less active. Good to prime quoted at 9c. @9¼c., and choice at 9 3-16c.; sales, 90,000 lb. The week's exports hence have been 234 pks....Stearine has been in more request, and quoted at 15¾c. @16c. for choice Western, in tcs....City nominal.

WHALEBONE—Has been in moderate demand, and quoted firm on the basis of $1 50, gold, for Arctic, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted a shade easier, as a moderate trade, with sales reported of 200 bbls., including 150 bbls. at $1 23½, and 50 bbls. at $1 23¼ ₱ gallon. Stock here estimated at 5,000 bbls....Alcohol, for export, quoted at 58c. @60c.; and, for home use, tax paid, at $2 36 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Grain room has been in more confident demand, on berth and charter, especially on berth, and rates by the Liverpool steamers have been quoted stronger, otherwise without important changes. Flour, Provisions, Leather, and Tobacco were offering moderately at late figures. Tonnage for Petroleum was quoted about steady, with a fair demand noted, in good part for the Baltic. Vessels for most other branches of the carrying trade were in comparatively limited request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. for Corn, and 10d. for Wheat, per bushel; 500 bbls. Sugar and 8,000 Staves on private terms; 1,300 boxes Cheese, part at 45s.; 215 boxes Bacon at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; 25 tons, Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on the basis of 45s....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl; 8,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₱ bushel; and 2,000 bbls. Oil Cake (of recent shipment) on private terms; and by steam, 4,000 Staves, on private terms; also a Norwegian bark, 731 tons, hence, with about 5,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 450 bbls. Sugar, on private terms, also an American brig, 293 tons, hence, with Syrup, reported at 30s....For Hull, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 10¼d. ₱ 60 lb.; 75 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton.....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 506 tons, hence, with grain, on private terms (chartered previous to arrival,) at 7s. 9d.; another, 370 tons, hence, with about 2,300 quarters do., same conditions, now noted in the local market at 7s. 6d. as the asking rate for vessels at present on the berth, and an Italian bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, was rumored closed, but without confirmation; a British bark, 430 tons, (to arrive,) with Naval Stores, from Charleston, reported at 4s. 9d. @5s. 9d.; a German brig, with Rice, reported at 5s. 6d. ₱ barrel; also a brig, 124 tons, with Guano, from the Peruvian deposits, reported at 67s. 6d.; and another, 1,482 tons, with Spars, reported from Burrard Inlet, on private terms....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 723 tons, hence, with about 4,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 250 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, by steam, 16,000 bushels Rye, in bags, 10d. ₱ bushel; 250 pks. Lard and Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton; 300 sides Leather at 1c. ₱ lb.; 70 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 42s. 6d. for hhds., and 500 bbls. Syrup at 40s.; also, a German bark, with about 4,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 9d.; a German ship, with about 6,500 bbls. do., from do., at about the same rate....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard and 300 boxes Bacon at 1,70@1,80 reich-marks, and 2,000 sides Leather at 3,60 do.; and by sail, 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 28,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted, as before, at 9½d. ₱ bushel, asked....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 1½d., with option of buyer, 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Dantzic, a German bark, 474 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s.; another, 386 tons, do., do., at about 2,500 bbls. do. at 6s. 1½d., with option of 8tettin; a Norwegian bark, 464 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl. ....For Sevilla, a Spanish schooner, 160 tons, hence, with about 5,500 cases Petroleum, at 26½c. ₱ case....For Marseilles, an American bark, 445 tons, with Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 30s.... For Trieste, a Norwegian bark, 567 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore reported at 6s.; and a schooner, with about 3,500 bbls. do., from do., at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Alexandria, an American bark, 555 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum, at 22½c. ₱ case....For the River Platte, a British bark, 408 tons, with Lumber, from Montreal, reported at $20....For Cienfuegos, an American brig, 261 tons, hence, with general cargo, and return with Sugar, reported on private terms....For Rio Grande, an American schooner, about 2,100 bbls. capacity, with Flour, &c., from Richmond, and back with Produce to Boston or New-York on private terms....For Portsmouth, Conn., an American schooner, 221 tons, with Coal, from Port Caledonia, at $2 75....For North Salem, an American schooner, 160 tons, hence, with Coal at $1 60 ₱ ton....For Baltimore, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $7....For New-York, a schooner, with Wood, from Laguna, reported at $7 50 ₱ ton, measurement; a brig, 330 tons, with Coal, from Cow Bay at $2; and a schooner, with railroad ties, from Satilla at $0 79.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago Spring nominal; No. 2 do., $1 20 bid, spot, $1 18½, seller September, and $1 16@$1 17, seller all the year; No. 3 do., $1 14@$1 14¾; Rejected, $1 06. Corn dull, with more sellers than buyers; No. 2 Mixed, 67¾c. @67¾c., spot; 68¾c., seller September; 71c., seller October; Rejected, 66c. Oats active but lower; No. 2, 40c., spot; 40¼c., seller August; 35¾c. bid, seller September. Barley inactive at $1 08, seller September. Rye quiet and weak at 83c. @85c. Pork unsettled and lower at $20 80 spot; $20 75@ $20 80, seller October. Lard inactive at $13 30@$13 35, spot; $13 40, seller September. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, 8¾c. @8¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 12¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 12¾c. Whisky, $1 19. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat steady at $1 18¾@$1 18⅝, Septemb r. Corn easier at 67¾c., August; 68¾c., September. Oats steady at 40¼c., August; 35¾c., September. Pork firmer at $20 90, September and October. Lard firmer at $13 30@$13 35, September. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 125,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 14.—Petroleum steady at 11¾c. for Refined; 8¾c. for Crude in barrels; 5¾c. @ 5½c. in bulk. Clover-seed scarce at 14c.; Timothy, $3 25 for old and $3 50 for new. Flour dull; prices have a downward tendency; sales 600 bbls., including Extras, at $5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 00@$7 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 25@$7 50; high grades, $7 75@$8 50. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $5 75. Corn-meal sells at $4 60 for Brandywine. Rye may be quoted at 97c. for new. Corn in limited demand, prices barely supported; sales Yellow, 85c. @86c.; Western Mixed, 84c.; Heated, 80c. Wheat quiet, declining, including Old Red, $1 45; New do., $1 35@$1 37; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 35. Oats quiet; White, 73c. @74c.; Mixed, 71c.; New, 69c. @62c. Provisions steady; sales Mess Pork at $22; Iiced Hams, $14@25c. Smoked Hams, $14@$15; Pickled do., 12¾c. @13c. Lard, 14c. @14¼c. White Lard at $1 24. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 32c. @34c.; do. do., Firsts, 28c. @30c.; Western Extras, 27c. @28c.; do. Firsts, 24c. @26c.; Rolls, Extras, 24c. @25c. Cheese quiet; New-York fancy, 12½c. @12c.; do., prime, 9c. @10c.; Western, fine, 10c. @10¼c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 21c. @22c.; Western, do., 19c. @20c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 228,000 bushels; Corn, 190,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat 8,000 bushels; Corn, 95,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to tide-water—Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 7,700 bushels. Interior points—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels. Afloat for tide-water from Buffalo and Oswego—Wheat, 877,073 bushels; Corn, 345,991 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Rye, 6,544 bushels. Canal Freights lower; Corn, 7¼c.; Wheat, 8c. to New York, tolls included; Oats nominal; Lumber and Staves unchanged. Flour quiet, 25c. lower; sales of 600 bbls. at $6 @$6 75 for Spring; $6 50@$7 25 for Bakers'; $6 25@$7 50 for Amber; $7 25@$8 for White; $8 50 @$9 75 for new process; $6 for Rye. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 32; no bids. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 offered at 74c. by the boat-load. Oats—None here. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds dull; some little inquiry for Timothy; choice held at $3. Pork quiet and steady at $22 50@$23 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c. @14¼c. Highwines nominally $1 21; no demand.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14.—Flour dull; lower to sell; little doing. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51, cash and August; $1 48, September; $1 50@$1 51, October. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 66c. @67c., cash; 67c., August. Oats active but lower at 42c. @43½c., cash; 42¾c. @43¾c., August; 37½c., September. Rye dull; lower to sell; No. 2, 81c. @82c. Pork dull and lower at $21 75. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats nominally held; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.; no buyers at these prices. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9¾c. @10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 20. Hogs scarce, and best grades higher. Sales, Shippers, $7 30@$7 50. Bacon grades, $7 50@$7 80; Butchers', $7 85@$8 25. Cattle steady, with a fair demand; supply well worked off. Sales, good to choice native Steers, $6 @$6 50; medium to fair, $4 60@$5 50; choice Texans, $4 35; good, $4 10@$4 20; medium to fair, $3 @$3 65; common, $2 50@$2 90; native and Texas Cows, $2 25@$3. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 66 Hogs, 1,680 head Cattle.

TOLEDO, Aug. 14.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 50; No. 3 do., new, $1 28; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 44; new, $1 30¾; Amber Michigan, $1 42¾; new, $1 37; September and October, $1 42; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 46; No. 2 do., $1 42; new, $1 36; September, $1 41¾; No. 3 do., $1 22. Corn in good demand but at lower rates; High Mixed, 75c., August; September and October, 74¾c.; Low do., 74c.; No. 2 White, 76c.; no grade, 72c. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 56c.; August, 46c.; September, 41¾c.; Michigan, August, 45c.; October, 42¼c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts, Two Days—100 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, Two Days—400 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 800 head. Market weak with a limited demand, closing dull and heavy; Common to Extra Shipping Steers, $4 25@$6 65; Poor to Good Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; Native Butchers', $3 50@$4; Through Texans, $2@ $3 75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head. Market firmer. Poor to Choice Bacon grades, $7 75@$7 90; Common to Heavy, $7@$8 25; Shippers, $6 50@$7 25. Sheep —Receipts, 700 head. Market inactive, closing weak; sales Poor to Extra, ₱ 100 lb., $3@$5.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c. @14¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged Wheat dull and heavy; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 50; Mixed do., $1 47; No. 2 Western Red, $1 47; Pennsylvania Red, $1 45; Maryland Red, $1 15@$1 47; do. Amber, $1 50@$1 55; do. White, $1 20@$1 50. Corn quiet; Southern White, 90c.; do. Yellow, 88c.; Western Mixed, 83c. Oats dull and lower; Southern, 52c. @ 60c.; Western White nominal at 61c. @62c. Rye dull at 90c. @96c. Hay firm and active; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $23@30. Provisions quiet, but firm. Pork, $22 50@$23 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c. @12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Hams, 14½c. @15c. Lard firm; Crude, 14c.; Refined, 14¾c. Butter steady; Western Reserve, 25c.; do. Firsts, 23c. @24c. Petroleum dull and heavy; Crude, 5¾c. @5¾c.; Refined, 11c. @ 11¼c. Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, 17¼c. @ 20c.; Jobbing, 17¾c. @21c. Whisky firmer at $1 24½ @$1 25.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm for old; Red, $1 40@$1 55; new unsettled at $1 @$1 35, according to quality. Corn—Demand fair; market firm at 77c. @78c. Oats steady; moderate demand at 71c. @75c. Rye quiet, but steady at 94c. @95c. Pork dull and prices have declined: sales at $21 75. Lard quiet, but firm; Steam, 13¾c. @13¾c.; Kettle, 14c. @14¼c. Bulk Meats steady, with moderate demand; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon steady and firm; shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c. @13¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Live Hogs—Demand fair and market firm for common to good light at $7 90@$8 10; good Butchers', $8 15@ $8 20; Stockers quiet at $6 50@$7. Receipts, 1,939 head. Shipments, 790 head. Whisky scarce and firm; all offering taken at $1 18.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—Flour—Demand moderate, prices steady, and leading brands held with considerable firmness; sales at $5 25@$5 75 for Western Superfine; $6 @$6 50 for common Extras; $6 50@$8 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $7@$8 25 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $7 25@$9 for Illinois; $7 25@$9 50 for St. Louis, and $7 50@ $9 50 for Fancy Minnesota. Southern firm at $6@ $9 50 for common Extras and choice Family. Corn dull; sales quite limited at 89c. @92c. for Mixed and Yellow; sale dull at 72c. @80c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $25@ $30. Receipts—Flour, 2,920 bbls.; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 3,700 bushels; Shorts, 1,250 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Flour steady; sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring. $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 44; Extra White Michigan, $1 58. Corn lower; Low Mixed offered at 82c. Corn-meal—Bolted, $3 65; Unbolted, $3 4. Mill Feed unchanged; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2@ $2 10, to the Hudson; Lake Receipts—1,300 bushels Wheat, 13,200 bushels Corn, 5,100 bushels Malt, and 2,250,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—545,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Aug 12.—Flour dull and lower; Extra, $5 50; Extra Family, $6; A No. 1, $7 50@$8; Fancy, $8 25@$8 50. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 10@$1 35. Corn dull and lower; Mixed, 66c. @67c., cash; 67c., August. Oats active but lower at 42c. @43½c., cash; 42¾c. @43¾c., August; 37½c., September. Rye dull; lower to sell; No. 2, 81c. @82c. Pork dull and lower at $21 75. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats nominally held; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Whisky, $1 18. Bagging quiet but firm at 13¾c. @14¼c.

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—Flour dull; Extra Winter, $7@$7 25. Wheat active and lower; Extra, $1 45; new, $1 42; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42½; new $1 38; No. 2 do., $1 36; new $1 33; No. 1 Amber, $1 42; new, $1 37. Corn dull; No. 1 Mixed, 77c. Oats quiet but steady; White Western Michigan, new, 40c.; no. 1 Mixed, $1 43, bid, new. Receipts, two days—1,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments, two days—500 bbls. Flour; 29,000 bushels Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 30¾; No. 2 do., $1 25; August, $1 23; September, $1 18¾. Corn active and lower; No. 2, 69c. Oats easier but quiet; No. 2, 36c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 93c. Barley quiet; nearly nominal. Rye nominally steady; No. 1, 83c. Provisions nominally unchanged. Freights to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Wheat quiet. Rye lower and quoted at 90c. for street lots. Oats in light demand and lower; sales, 4 cars, at 63c. for No. 2 Mixed and 66c. for No. 2 White. Barley fairly active; sales, 1,000 bushels for Canada, and 7,000 bushels for seller delivery, on private terms. Malt steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Flour dull and lower; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7 75; choice and Family, $8@$8 25. Pork dull and lower; held at $23 50. The market for other articles unchanged. Gold, 113. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¾ premium; Sterling, $5 53.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—Flour, $6 75@$8 25. Wheat—Red, $1 50; Amber and White, $1 55@$1 60. Corn, 71c. @72c. Oats, 60c. @63c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c. @9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¼c. @ 12¾c. and 12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c. @9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13¾c. and

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINA...WED., Aug. 18 SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 1
ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 25 CHINA.....SAT. Sept. 4

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cove Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 28 at 2 P. M.
*CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
*CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
Steamers marked * have no $60 accommodation.
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route or the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Aug. 21
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachenez.....Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Perocz.....SATURDAY, Sept. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....Sept. 7, at 10 A. M
NEVADA.....Sept. 14, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA.....Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK.....Thursday, Aug. 26, 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M. | England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A.M.
Helvetia, Aug. 28, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Aug. 21 | DONAU.....Sept. 4
MOSEL.....Aug. 28 | MAIN.....Sept. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to

HELMICHS & CO., No. 2 bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA.....Sails Saturday, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.
ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.

Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO.....Aug. 17 | NAVARINO.....Sept. 11
COLOMBO.....Aug. 25 | HINDOO.....Sept. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Steerage passengers landed at Hull or Liverpool, as they may prefer. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 43 North river, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North river, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Asphalt.

COLON.....Aug. 14, 12 M.

Coaching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $561 gold.

Outward, only $225 gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING.....Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Aug. 19
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.....TUESDAY, Aug. 31

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, make low close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $130; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 18
MANHATTAN.....Saturday, Aug. 21

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY & LELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. SOMES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.....Wed. Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ETNA.....Aug. 13
ALPS.....Aug. 31

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ANDES.....Aug. 21
ATLAS.....Sept. 10

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Aug. 26
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Sept. 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES.

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA. Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf—to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of the Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SWIFT SAILING STEAM-BOAT OSSEO, FOR Red Bank and intermediate stations. Capt. J. H. PATTERSON, Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren st. Fare only 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK FROM ALLEN'S DOCK.
Thursday, 12th..10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 12th..3:00 P. M.
Friday, 13th.....2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..5:45 A. M.
Saturday, 14th..2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..6:30 P. M.
Monday, 16th....6:30 A. M.	Sunday, 15th....2:30 P. M.
Monday, 16th....2:30 P. M.	Monday 16th....6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th..3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th....6:15 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th.3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th..4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 19th..6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 15th....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 15th....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 15th....7:30 P. M.	Monday, 16th....6:45 A. M.
Monday, 16th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th....6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th..3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th.7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th.4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 19th..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th.4:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th.....7:00 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday 4th. 7:00 A. M.	Monday 2d.....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th.. 3:0 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th.....12:00 M.	Thursday, 5th..8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th.....12:0 P. M.	Saturday, 7th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th...1:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....7:00 A. M.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove and Peekskill. Also ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For parlor cars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, Hastings, Yonkers, 10:35; Dobbs Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry boat), 11:25; and SING SING during the CAMP MEETING from Aug. 17 to 28th inclusive, returning each afternoon at 4:30. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and brooklyn at 7 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-ton, and JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 35th st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Lauretton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M.; 24th st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily. Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hanover,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHkeepsie, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, Limited Washington Express of Pullman Palace Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Trenton, Philadelphia, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:0 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:22 P. M., daily; 6:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:35, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:30, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

THOMAS. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tama end, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Hazleton, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00 4:45, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via Lake Shore, Michigan Southern and N. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also make close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Manch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Commencing Wednesday, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., North River, at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leaves South Amboy for New-York at 6:29 A. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK, at Long Branch station, with all trains. H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineering.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:35 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; Shore Line Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sundays); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

R. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, Milton, and make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE DRY-DOCKS AND SHIP-YARDS.

THE WORK EXECUTED DURING THE PAST WEEK—PRICE OF MARINE STORES.

The business at the dry-docks and ship-yards during the past week shows an increase over the returns of the previous week, and in the number of ships and larger craft docked will compare favorably with any week of the present year. One reason for the comparative inactivity of the New-York dry-docks is the fact that very few of the foreign lines of steamers repair their vessels here, for the reason that they can procure everything in that line at much lower rates at home. Of the sixty or seventy transatlantic steam-ships running from New-York to various ports in Europe, scarcely half a dozen ever come on the South street docks for repairs or examination. Another reason why British shippers, as a rule, prefer to refit at home is the heavy tariff on copper and marine stores in American ports, which enhances the cost of refitting at least twenty per cent. The main support of the docks and ship-yards has been the American merchant marine, and even a considerable portion of this is compelled to refit in foreign ports.

The market for marine stores exhibits few changes since last week's report. Copper sheathing is selling at 30 cents per pound; American ingot at 23 cents; old sheathing, mixed lots, at 19 to 21 cents; yellow metal bronze at 22 cents, and yellow metal sheathing at 22 cents. Manila cordage is quoted at 15 and 16 cents for prime, and 14½ cents for tarred; New-Zealand cordage is 12 and 13 cents; Russia hemp, tarred, 14 cents, and Russia bolt rope 17 cents. Oakum, navy to best quality, sells at 7¾ and 9¾ cents per pound. Tar, resin, and turpentine have not varied from last week's rates.

At the Screw Docks the following vessels have been up for repairs and examination: The schooner Abbie H. Hodgeman, 152 tons, Port Jefferson, mended leak; brig E. B. Stronach, 472 tons, New York, calked and painted; schooner Annie Jordan, 288 tons, New-York, calked and painted; barge F. B. Wallace, 150 tons, Long Island Railroad Company, cleaned and painted; pilot-boat D. F. Williams, New-York, painted; steam yacht Julia, (formerly William M. Tweed,) new wheel and repairs to machinery; schooner Portland, 159 tons, Halifax, stripped, calked, and painted; brig Jennie Morton, 242 tons, New-York, painted. The steam yacht Julia is bound for New-Orleans, where she will be employed in the work of dredging out the mouth of the Mississippi, under the recent act of Congress appropriating $3,200,000 for that purpose.

The Balance Dry-dock Company have had on dock the Williamsburg ferry-boats Commodore Perry and Commodore Barney, and the Union ferry-boats Nassau, Clinton, Union, and Monticello, all of which have been cleaned, repaired, and generally overhauled for the season of 1875-6. The same company have also had on dock the steamer Champion, 1,418 tons, Quintard's Charleston Line, scraped and painted.

The Sectional Dry-dock Company report the steamer Gulf Stream, 998 tons, Quintard's Charleston Line; ship Zodiac, 605 tons, New-York; ship Freedom, 592 tons, New-York; steamer Delaware, 252 tons, Pennsylvania Railroad Company; brig Orbit, 313 tons, British; steamer New-York, 223 tons, Pennsylvania Railroad Company; bark Neuphar, 845 tons, British; propellor City of Fitchburg, 3,089 tons, New-Bedford, all up for repairs or examination.

Rosevelt & Griffith, No. 254 South street, have repaired the ferry-boats Nassau and Monticello, 600 tons each; the Long Island Railroad Company's freight barge Wallace; the brig Annick Storer, 463 tons, New-York, and the bark Josie R. Mildred, 439 tons, New-York. They have also shipped large consignments of spars (American wood) to the Canary Islands and other foreign ports.

C. & R. Poillon, No. 224 South street, have been engaged upon the ship Marcia C. Day, stripped, calked, and remetaled; the ship Superior, calked; the brig Gem, calked and repaired; bark Evening Star, stripped, calked, and remetaled; the ship Antarctic, opened for inspection; the ferry-boat Commodore Barney, calked; the bark Gazelle, calked, and the bark H. D. Brookman, repairs completed.

THE NEW POLICE SYSTEM.

THE NEW RULES TO GO INTO EFFECT TO-DAY—THE INSPECTORS' DISTRICTS.

The new rules for the government of the Police Department recently adopted by the Board of Police will go into full force and effect at 6 o'clock A. M. to-day. By the action of the board it will be remembered that the City has been divided into four districts and an Inspector assigned to the command of each district. The Inspectors' districts are as follows:

First District to consist of Precincts Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 26, and First and Third District Courts Squads.

Second District to consist of Precincts Nos. 5, 8, 9, 15, 16, 20, 25, 27, 29, and Second District Court Squad.

Third District to consist of Precincts Nos. 12, 19, 19 sub, 23, 33, 34, and Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth District Courts Squads.

Fourth District to consist of Precincts Nos. 22, 30, 31, 32, and 35.

The assignments of Inspectors to command the districts were made by the board as follows:

Inspector George W. Dilks to First District. Office in room No. 36, No. 301 Mott street.

Inspector John McDermott to Second District. Office in rooms Nos. 1 and 2, No. 300 Mulberry street.

Inspector Thomas W. Thorne to Third District. Office in the Station of the Mounted Squad in Eighty-seventh street, near Avenue A.

Inspector Francis C. Speight to Fourth District. Office in building on Ninety-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

The Inspectors will be held responsible for the good order of their respective districts, and for the proper enforcement of the laws and ordinances therein. The Captains of precincts and Sergeants commanding court squads will hereafter report direct to the Inspector in command of the district in which they are located and not to the Superintendent as heretofore, and will receive all orders and instructions through the Inspector. Each Inspector will report daily and as often as may be necessary to the Superintendent to receive orders and instructions. The morning returns are to be sent in duplicate to the Inspectors, and the Superintendent will, under the rules, make a consolidated report each morning to the Board of Police from the returns made to him by the Inspectors. To aid the Inspectors in their clerical and inspection duties which now devolve upon them the board have detailed two Sergeants and one Roundsman to the office of each Inspector. These officers report at 6 A. M. to day for duty. The details are as follows:

To Inspector Dilks, First District.—Sergts. Joseph B. Eakins and George L. Suttie, and Roundsman John W. Folk.

To Inspector McDermott, Second District.—Sergts. Patrick H. Pickett and James McGiven, and Roundsman William F. Fitzpatrick.

To Inspector Thorne, Third District.—Sergts. James R. Thatcher and George Townes, and Roundsman Nicholas Brook.

To Inspector Speight, Fourth District.—Sergts. Arthur Rorke and George Havens, and Roundsman John T. Gay.

The offices to be occupied by the Inspectors are being fitted up for their accommodation. The office of Inspector Dilks is situated in the rear basement of the Police Central Office, and the office of Inspector McDermott is in the front basement. Inspector Thorne is located at the quarters of the Mounted Squad, in the rear of the Twenty-third Precinct Station, and Inspector Speight in a building in the rear of the Thirty-first Precinct Police Station. Inspector Dilks is at present out of town enjoying his vacation, and until his return Capt. Copeland, Drill Captain and special aid to the Superintendent, has been placed in command of the First District.

A DIAMOND THIEF ARRESTED.

At a late hour on Saturday night George Marsh was arrested on a charge of being one of the men who robbed the jewelry store of Mr. Calvin Cline, on Fourth street, Brooklyn, of a quantity of diamonds valued at $5,235. This robbery, it will be remembered, was one of the most daring that has taken place for many years. It was committed in the middle of the day and while Mr. Cline was in his store. One of the robbers engaged his attention about repairing a watch while the other entered by the hall door and abstracted the diamonds from the safe. Marsh was arrested in Third avenue, New-York, by Detective Kealy, of the Central Office, New-York, and information was immediately sent to Capt. Wagram, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, requesting him to bring over Mr. Cline to identify the prisoner. Capt. Wagram, accompanied by Mr. Cline, Detective Short, and a servant named Mary Soraubetz, who lives opposite Mr. Cline's jewelry store, went to New-York on receipt of the message. Mr. Cline identified Marsh as the man who called at his store a day or two before the robbery was committed, and had some conversation with him about a clock he said he wanted to purchase. Mary Soraubetz identified him as the person who entered the hall door of Mr. Cline's house while another man entered the store door, and two others commenced to pile up stones in the street, on the day the robbery was committed. Upon the testimony of Mr. Cline and the servant girl, Justice Wandell ordered Marsh to be delivered into the custody of Capt. Wagram, after which he was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, in Brooklyn, and locked up to await examination.

RUFFIANS AT LARGE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning three unknown ruffians attempted to break open the door of the stable at the corner of Fifty-eighth street and Seventh avenue by throwing paving stones at it. Frederick Hoffman, of No. 506 West Fifty-fourth street, the watchman employed at the stable, came out of the building for the purpose of summoning the Police when the ruffians assailed him with stones and other missiles. Hoffman ran away followed by his assailants, and he took refuge in the quarters of Engine Company No. 23, in Fifty-eighth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue. As he opened the door of the engine-house one of the roughs threw a paving stone at him. The missile struck Michael Cochran, a member of Engine Company No. 23, in the face fracturing his nose and wounding him severely. The ruffians then fled and made their escape. The injured fireman was attended by Dr. Sayler, and was subsequently removed to Roosevelt Hospital. Hoffman reported the matter to Capt. Ward at the Forty-seventh Street Police Station at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and officers were sent out to secure the ruffians. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion and are detained to await identification. One of them, James Cowan, was committed at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE ORDER—THE BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED.

To-morrow morning at 9 o'clock the R. W. Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of the State of New-York will convene in annual session at Tammany Hall. This body, unlike the Masonic Grand Lodge, in which every Master of a subordinate lodge represents his lodge, is composed of all the Past Grands who are contributing members of lodges subordinate to the Grand Lodge, but only one Past Grand who has been elected representative or proxy representative is entitled to vote for his lodge. Thus the grand body, which in years gone by was one of the most unwieldy legislative bodies, has, since 1866, when the two Grand Lodges of Southern and Northern New-York united, been reduced to about 425 or 450 voting members, who, as they receive neither mileage nor hotel expenses, are all intent upon going through their business with the greatest possible dispatch, and thus the sessions rarely last beyond three days.

The coming session will be opened, for the first time since 1866, not by the regularly elected and installed Grand Master, but by the Deputy Grand Master, who through the death of the Grand Master, Brother Vandervoort, which took place four weeks after he assumed the office, has been advanced to the highest position in the gift of his brethren in the State. Brother Stebbins, the present Grand Master, had thus thrown upon his shoulders a great responsibility, but which it is uniformly conceded he has discharged to the satisfaction of the order at large.

As soon as the Grand Lodge is duly organized the Grand Chaplain will address the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in prayer. The Grand Secretary, Brother C. V. Clark, will then present the credentials of the representatives, which will be referred to the Committee on Elections and Returns, who will report at once. As soon as the new members of the Grand Lodge have been instructed in the Grand Lodge degree the returns of the election of Grand Officers by the Past Grands, which have taken place within the subordinate lodges at the second stated meeting in June, will be taken from the envelopes and canvassed in open Grand Lodge. In case no candidate shall have received a majority the representatives present will forthwith proceed to vote by ballot for the candidates nominated, and in case no choice is made on the first ballot, then the balloting will be confined to the two candidates having the greatest number of votes in the Grand Lodges.

Thus far the result of the election is a secret, but it is presumed that there has been no choice for either Grand Warden or Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. For the former office Brother George W. Dilks, of this City, and for the latter P. G. M. Thomas P. St. John, of Ithaca, are the most prominent candidates. After the election the Grand Officers will present their reports the new Grand Officers will be installed, after which the legislative business will be proceeded with.

In the evening the R. W. Grand Encampment will hold its annual session. The M. W. Grand Patriarch, Brother John Galbraith being absent for the benefit of his health, and the Grand Senior Warden Brother Jacob L. Michaels having died during the year, the chair will, of necessity be occupied by the Senior Past Grand Patriarch present. The principal business before the Grand Encampment will be the reception of reports of the Grand Officers and the election of Grand Officers for the coming year. Altogether this week will be a busy one for the members of the order.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A MARRIED WOMAN DIES UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

A post-mortem examination was held yesterday at the County Hospital of Kings County upon the body of a woman named Emma Maag, who died in the institution on Saturday under circumstances which led to the belief that she had been the victim of malpractice. Mrs. Maag was the wife of an organ builder, residing at No. 47 South Third street, to whom she was married about seven years ago. She was about twenty-four years old, and was the mother of three children. Some time since she was taken ill and was attended by Dr. Jerome, of South Fourth street. Finding that she was not recovering, she was sent by her husband to the County Hospital about a week ago, and was there placed under the treatment of Dr. Cook. Before her death on Saturday she informed him that an operation had been performed upon her, but she was so weak at the time that she could not make a deposition in relation to the case. Dr. Shepherd, the County Physician, assisted by Dr. Cook and Coroner Sims, made the post-mortem examination yesterday, but refused to furnish the particulars of the case to the reporters who called at the hospital. The only information that could be obtained was furnished by the husband of the deceased. Coroner Sims positively refused to say anything, and requested the doctors who made the post-mortem examination to keep the matter private. Her remains will be buried to-day from the residence of her husband, and the inquest will be held in the course of a few days. Mr. Maag stated that before his wife went to the hospital she informed him that an operation had been performed upon her.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

Francis Daily, aged ten years, whose parents reside at No. 235 East Tenth street, was drowned yesterday morning while bathing in the East River at the foot of Seventh street.

The body of Henry Hays, aged twenty eight, of No. 194 Franklin street, who had been missing from his home for several days, was found yesterday morning floating in the water at Pier No. 40 North River.

The remains of Alexander Miller, who fell overboard from the lighter Undine at Pier No. 45 East River on Saturday, came to the surface yesterday near the place where the man fell overboard.

A boy about fourteen years old, named Schottley, was lost overboard from the Arrowsmith on her noon trip to Coney Island yesterday. He was sitting on the gunrails, and fell in front of the wheel, and was probably knocked insensible by the paddles, as he was not seen after he struck the water, though his younger brother, who was his companion, said he was a good swimmer. The boat was stopped, and preparations made for the rescue, but as the boy was nowhere to be seen, nothing could be done.

A man fell overboard from the steamer William Cook on her way up from Rockaway last evening, about a mile below Governor's Island. A small boat was lowered, but failed to reach him before he sunk. His cries for help were heard for some time. The vessel was densely crowded with passengers, and much excitement prevailed. The name of the man could not be ascertained.

At 5 o'clock last evening, as the steamer Americus was returning from Rockaway, and when off Eighteenth street, North River, she ran into and sunk a steam launch containing William Miller, of No. 432 West Thirty-second street; John Lynch, of No. 107 Melton street, Brooklyn, and a man named Andrews, whose residence was unknown. Lynch and Miller were rescued, but the other man was drowned. His body was not recovered.

John Evans, aged twenty-four, of Ninety-fourth street and Fourth avenue, while on a pleasure trip with some friends on the yacht Belle Beam, and when off Great Neck, Long Island, attempted to swim ashore. He became exhausted before he reached the shore, and was drowned in sight of his friends, who were unable to render him any assistance. The body of the unfortunate young man was recovered and brought to this City on board the yacht, which is lying at the foot of One Hundred and Fourth street, East River. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

A RIVER MYSTERY.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolmen Kehoe and White, of the Harbor Police, while cruising along the North River discovered a woman struggling in the water off Pier No. 35. The officers went to her assistance and succeeded in rescuing her. When brought ashore she stated to the policemen that her name was Annie Frost, and that she resided at No. 325 Greenwich street. She alleges that while walking along West street early yesterday morning she was met by a stranger who induced her to accompany him on board the steamer Sea Bird, lying at Pier No. 35 North River, and that after remaining there with him some time they had a quarrel and he threw her overboard. The woman, who was grossly intoxicated, was taken to Park Hospital. Capt. Irving made an investigation of the matter, but could not find any person on board the Sea Bird who had seen either the woman or her companion. The Police do not credit her story, but believe that she accidentally fell overboard while intoxicated. The case will be further investigated.

DISREPUTABLE PERSONS HELD FOR TRIAL.

The inmates of the disorderly houses who were arrested on Saturday night by the Police of the Tenth Ward were arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Smith at the Essex Market Police Court. Frederick Uberle, the keeper of a den in First street, was committed for trial, nine women found in the place being discharged. Rose Smith and Henry Hoffman, of Hester street, and Joseph Biley, keeper of a disreputable house in Chrystie street, were also held for trial. Several girls arrested at Biley's place were committed as vagrants.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Early yesterday morning Thomas F. Shandley, aged twenty-nine, a stevedore, was arrested by Patrolman Rielly, of the Twenty-first Precinct, on a charge of felonious assault, preferred by William J. Scullin, of No. 344 East Twenty-ninth street. It appears that Shandley and Scullin met in a house in Twenty-ninth street, near First avenue, where they had a quarrel about a woman. Scullin left the house first and started for his home. Shandley followed him, and when they reached the corner of First avenue and Twenty-ninth street drew a revolver and fired at Scullin. The bullet struck Scullin in the back of the head, but glancing off, caused a slight wound. Scullin was attended by Dr. Bruce, and went home. Officer Rielly, who had been attracted to the spot by the pistol shot, arrested Shandley. He was locked up at the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, and on being subsequently arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court was committed for trial.

SPURIOUS MONEY.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER IN BROOKLYN.

An arrest was made yesterday in Brooklyn which it is believed will have the effect of breaking up another gang of counterfeiters who have been latterly carrying on very extensive operations in Philadelphia and Brooklyn. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon United States Deputy Marshal B. W. De Clue, of Marshal Harlow's office, received information that a man named William F. Wolf, of Philadelphia, for whom he has been on the lookout for some time, had passed up Fulton street toward the City Hall. The Marshal lost no time in following him, but found upon reaching the City Hall that Wolf had taken a cross-town car for Williamsburg. The Deputy Marshal followed, and after some difficulty succeeded in taking him into custody. Wolf was stopping at the boarding-house of Frank Masale, South Eighth street, near First street, and was drinking at the bar when the officer entered. The Marshal on searching him found five fifty-cent counterfeit stamps in his pocket-book, along with some other currency bills that were genuine. While the officer was examining a carpet-bag in Wolf's bedroom the latter slipped off his shoes and managed to steal down stairs to a valise he left in charge of the bartender, and before the Deputy Marshal could overtake him he had taken some papers from the valise and disposed of them in the water-closet. The officer thinks the papers so destroyed were either a parcel of counterfeit stamps or documents which would have implicated the gang with which he is supposed to be connected in Philadelphia. After being arrested Wolf stated that he was the proprietor of four houses of prostitution in Philadelphia, and made overtures to the Deputy Marshal with a view of inducing him to pass over the matter. Wolf was arrested twice before, once for keeping "fences" for the reception of stolen goods, and on another occasion for conducting an improper house. When asked to account for the manner in which the counterfeit stamps came into his possession, he replied that he received them in change from the proprietor of the boarding-house at which he was staying, but when the officer brought him before Mr. Massie the latter denied having given him any fifty cent-stamps in change. Wolf then said he must have received them from the proprietor of a lunch saloon in the neighborhood, but when the saloon-keeper was questioned by the Marshal he also denied having given him such money. The officer then brought Wolf to Raymond Street Jail, where he was locked up. It is believed that the head-quarters of the gang of counterfeiters with which Wolf is connected are at Philadelphia, and that the counterfeit stamps are forwarded to New-York and Brooklyn for circulation. It is not known at present to what extent the spurious currency bills have been passed off, but it is thought a large amount has been disposed of. Deputy Marshal De Clue showed the stamps found in the possession of Wolf to a TIMES reporter last evening, and so perfect did they appear that except by a critical examination their spuriousness could not be detected. The impress was as perfect in every respect as the genuine stamps. The only way in which they can be detected is by holding them up before the light, when it will be seen that the silk thread which appears in the paper used by the Government is absent in the spurious imitations. It is considered that the present gang of counterfeiters have no connection with those recently arrested in Brooklyn.

THE TRIBUNE GIN SHOP.

A SUNDAY MORNING'S INCIDENTS—THE PLACE CLOSED BY THE POLICE.

The *Tribune* gin shop was in full swing yesterday morning. The deep bass of the bar-keepers, the shouts of the waiters, and the loud laughter of the drinkers indicated how well they liked to form part of the "monument to Horace Greeley." Everything about the building betokened how deeply his memory was revered and how earnestly his successors were striving to avoid his virtues and profit by his name.

About 10 o'clock a policeman appeared with a peremptory order to the landlord to close his front door and windows. The landlord, on seeing the officer, dropped the bottle of Otard which he was dealing out and seized a mop, and appearing at the door explained that he was merely "washing" the floors and counters for Monday, and had only as a special favor allowed a few of his "best gustomers" to breakfast on the premises. He had not sold any liquor, and did not intend to sell any, but he thought he had a right to keep his "restaurant" open on Sunday. The patrolman appealed to several people who had just come out of the saloon, and were wiping their lips more assiduously than is usual after partaking of bologna sausage and Limburger, and they admitted that the concern had been retailing liquor all the morning. "The Professor's" bar-keeper was seen to take a drink at this, but finally recovered himself and begged that the policeman would give him one more week, and that by next Sunday he would have a hole cut through the rear walls and a new entrance constructed from Spruce street. The officer, however, was inexorable, and the disgusted proprietor was compelled to dismiss his customers, shut down his windows, and lock his front door. Although he threatened to "complain to Mister Reil," this seemed to have no effect on the arm of the law. Half an hour afterward the baffled saloon-keeper appeared at the Oak Street Police Station and carried his "complaint" to the Captain, but could get no redress. It is understood that the lessees of the Sold Lot have given the "editor" of the *Tribune* his choice of two courses, either to furnish them with a back door to the saloon so as to afford egress to their Sunday customers, or to reduce the rent from $10,000 to $7,500 a year. It is also rumored that Mr. Mark Lanigan, of Fourth Ward notoriety, has offered the *Tribune* Association a handsome advance on the rent paid by the present proprietors, and that he meditates leasing the whole front of the building for a commodious bucket shop.

AN ADROIT ROBBERY.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Joseph Kohner, of No. 751 Fifth avenue, drew from the Tradesmen's National Bank, at the corner of Broadway and Reade street, $1,600. There were eight $100 bills in the package, and the balance was comprised of small bills and currency. Mr. Kohner took the money to a small desk in the office of the bank to count it. He placed the eight $100 bills in his pocket, and while he was engaged in counting the balance a well-dressed young man tapped him on the arm and called his attention to some currency lying on the floor. Kohner, thinking that he had dropped some money, stooped down and picked up the stamps, and when he turned round to thank the young man he found that he had disappeared. On counting his money Mr. Kohner discovered that $300 had also vanished. The attentions of the polite young man were then apparent to Mr. Kohner. The robbery was reported to Inspector Speight, and the case has been placed in the hands of the detectives.

A FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR THE URUGUAY.

The revenue cutter Mosswood returned to her dock at Whitehall at 3 P. M. yesterday from an unsuccessful search of two days' duration for the yacht Uruguay, formerly known as the Octavia. Capt. Amazek, the commander, was ordered by the Customs officials to cruise outside the Hook for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of the Uruguay, which was said to be hovering suspiciously around the Lower Bay. Lieut. Hamlet stated that from information which he had received from parties at Red Hook, he believed the Uruguay had sailed for Cuba on the 7th inst. at 6 P. M. Her departure had been incorrectly reported at Washington as having passed Red Bank on the 6th inst., instead of Red Hook. The Mosswood cruised about both places of that name in the Horseshoe and New-Jersey, but could find no one who had seen the Uruguay in that vicinity. Her Captain then returned to the City for further orders.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The American Temperance Union met yesterday afternoon at Robinson Hall, in East Sixteenth street. After the usual preliminary exercises of prayer and singing, Mr. Mark M. Pomeroy was introduced, and spoke at length upon the subject of intemperance and the evils which it wrought among the young and old of both sexes. The speaker was succeeded by Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, who briefly described her visit to the Teachers' Conventions recently held in Philadelphia, New-York, and several other prominent cities. After paying eloquent and just tribute to the characters of our educators, she expressed her gratification that they were awakened to the fact that the moral education of children was of equal importance with their secular training. At the conclusion of the address Mrs. Isabella Swan made a few pertinent remarks, and sang the popular temperance composition, "Almost Persuaded." The meeting adjourned.

THE SICK CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

The Children's Aid Society beg leave thankfully to acknowledge, through THE TIMES, receipt of the following anonymous donations to the "Sick Children's Relief Fund," in addition to those recently published:

C. M.	$25 00
C. W. O.	5 00
F. "New-York Clue," for R., per S. Y. one	1 00
I. P. H. Please acknowledge through TIMES	10 00
J. F. G.	5 00
L. H. O.	5 00
M. E. B., for widow with 5 children, per TIMES	5 00
J. D. W.	50 00
S. G. L.	20 00
Total	$126 00

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dennis Manny, aged thirty, of No. 652 Water street, was stabbed in the left arm and severely wounded, last evening, by some unknown person. His assailant escaped.

James Heany, aged fifty-four, of No. 279 West street, fell from the wharf at the foot of Desbrosses street to the deck of the canal-boat William A. Beach, yesterday, and fractured a leg.

Jane Riley, aged forty-five, of No. 58 Ridge street, was thrown from the stoop at No. 301 Delancey street, last evening, by John Shaughnessy, and had a leg broken. Shaughnessy was locked up.

Michael Mahoney, aged fifty-five, of No. 217 Cherry street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping overboard at Pier No. 45 East River. He was rescued by Patrolman Fitzgerald, of the Seventh Precinct, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

While Mrs. Hamilton, of No. 227 West Twenty-fifth street, was passing the corner of Twenty-third street and First avenue, on Saturday afternoon, a boy about fourteen years of age snatched a pocket-book, containing $15, out of her hand, and made off with it.

Albert S. Estabrook was yesterday committed by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, on two complaints entered by William Heathcote, who charged him with the theft of a gold watch and a diamond cluster ring. Estabrook acknowledged his guilt.

James O'Brien, aged twenty-four, and Edward Farrell, aged seventeen, stole a newspaper, worth one cent, from a man who was asleep on his own stoop, at No. 549 Second avenue. Justice Kilbreth yesterday held them for trial at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court.

During a fight yesterday morning at Second avenue and Thirty-ninth street, Michael McManahan, of East Eighty-second street, was severely beaten about the head and face by Philip Finnegan, of No. 842 Second avenue. McManahan was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Finnegan was locked up.

Frederick Arp, aged thirty-eight, residing at No. 149 Allen street, was found last evening at the corner of Bowery and Grand street, suffering from Paris green, which he had taken with suicidal intent. He was prompted to attempt suicide by lack of employment.

A horse attached to a light wagon owned by Alfred Weakfield, of No. 146 Eldridge street, while standing at the Catharine Ferry became frightened and ran away. The horse ran to the bulkhead and plunged over board, dragging the wagon with him. The animal was drowned before aid could reach him.

Edward Doyle, of No. 435 East Thirteenth street, was arrested for disorderly conduct yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Uhl, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and while on the way to the station he assaulted the latter, compelling him to use his club. Doyle received a severe scalp wound. After it was dressed by a Police Surgeon he was locked up.

The funeral of the late Sewell E. Dodge took place yesterday from the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church. It was attended by a large delegation of Post Office officials, fellow clerks of the deceased, and the members of the City Lodge No. 408, F. and A. M. The remains were interred in Green-Wood.

Gustav Hoffman, residing at No. 320 Broome street, while at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Twenty-eighth street at 2 A. M. yesterday, was assaulted and robbed of his clothes by three men named William J. Anderson, Samuel Fields, and Patrick Hines. The parties were arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday morning and committed to await trial.

BROOKLYN.

James Walker was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing a piece of cloth from the tailor store No. 200 York street.

Yesterday Michael Quirk, residing in Manger street, was arrested on a charge of stealing $21 from Philip Dacmtlan, of Flushing avenue.

Frances Ford, residing at No. 644 Flushing avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a shawl worth $6 from Mrs. Maly, of No. 36 Cook street.

Yesterday James Scully was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Delmar, on the complaint of Officer Lowery, who charges him with attempting to rescue a prisoner he had taken into custody on the 31st of July.

Mr. Saukey, the evangelist, is stopping at the residence of Mr. McWilliams, in Brooklyn. He attended Dr. Duryea's church yesterday morning, but took no active part in any public religious exercises during the day.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night Patrick Kernan, residing at No. 205 Franklin street, was taken with cramps while bathing at the foot of Freeman street, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

James Spilman, of No. 451 Degraw street, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Broderick Luhd, of No. 151 Douglass street, on a charge of stabbing him in the face on Saturday night with a pocket knife.

Yesterday evening Detective Van Brunt arrested John McWilliams on a charge of breaking into the residence of Patrick Dorsey, No. 3 Navy lane, on the 6th inst., and stealing a watch and clothing valued at $40. The pawn tickets for the goods were found in his possession.

At a late hour on Saturday night Officer Gilhardt arrested Thomas Connerton on Myrtle avenue, for being drunk and disorderly, when he turned upon the officer and knocked him down. Gilhardt then used his club and inflicted several wounds upon Connerton by striking him on the head.

A quarrel took place yesterday afternoon between John Burk, of No. 30 Greenpoint avenue, and Martin Graham, No. 340 in the same avenue, in the apartments of the latter, when Burke was struck by Graham with a hatchet on the head, and a dangerous wound inflicted. Graham was arrested and Burk was taken to the City Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

Over five thousand persons attended the Merrick camp-meeting yesterday. The meeting will close Thursday evening next.

William Lyden, arrested on a charge of selling liquor without a license, was arraigned before Justice Frost at Glen Cove on Saturday. He pleaded guilty, and asked the privilege of going with an officer to close his saloon. Arriving there he jumped through a rear window, and succeeded in reaching the harbor, where he took a sail-boat and made good his escape.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The congregation of the Baptist Meeting-house at Hastings are going to enjoy themselves on Wednesday and Thursday next. The ladies are busily engaged in preparing articles for a fair to be held on those days, which is to be supplemented by an old-fashioned tea-party. They have made ample provision for the tea-table, and the "lyats of ye things to eat" is all that can be desired. A pleasant time is expected.

STATEN ISLAND.

About 6:30 o'clock last evening while a locomotive was backing on the turn-table of the Staten Island Railroad at Vanderbilt Landing, it ran over a son of Capt. Youngs, of Clifton, cutting both legs off. He was taken to the Sailors' Retreat and cared for. He was about fourteen years old.

NEW-JERSEY.

During the last year robberies of guests in the Philadelphia Hotel, Jersey City, have been very frequent. Suspicion was finally fastened upon Kate Johnson, a chamber-maid employed in the hotel. She was arrested and held for trial.

Two men were discovered in the house of Mr. Davenport, at No. 97 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, Saturday night. They were arrested, and protested that they had been sent over from New-York to sleep in the house. They are to have an examination this morning.

Saturday evening Frederick Winck and Eugene Laiblin went on the Passaic River, off Newark, to row. When near the zinc works their boat was struck by a swell from the Coney Island steamer and overturned. Winck was drowned, but Laiblin was rescued.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steam-ship Adriatic, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Prof. Edward H. Griffin, of Williams College, is at the Everett House.

A. J. Cassatt, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Albert Akers, delegate from Tennessee to the Geographical Congress at Paris, is at the St. James Hotel.

Senator William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Gov. Thaddeus C. Pound, of Wisconsin, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

MR. D. D. FIELD ON JUDGE DAVIS.

Mr. David Dudley Field has addressed a long letter to the Albany *Law Journal*, reviewing the proceedings in the trial of Tweed, in which the latter's counsel were punished for contempt of court in addressing a communication to Judge Davis, who presided. Mr. Field holds that the communication referred to was a proper one; that it was not disrespectful to the court, and that Judge Davis should not have so considered it. Mr. Field, as one of Tweed's counsel, who was absent on that occasion, and whose name was signed to the objectionable document, concludes his communication as follows:

"In the course of Judge Davis' address, from which I have quoted so largely, he alluded to me personally, intimating, in his pleasant way, that a long distance lay between me and danger, he being all the while as far from me as I from him. I have been now several months in my own country, State, and city, and although I am obliged to go abroad again for a few weeks, I expect to return about the 1st of October. While I am by no means fond of controversy, I do not decline it when pressed upon me, and if Judge Davis still thinks that he can punish me for contempt, I am ready to try conclusions with him whenever he sees fit."

M. THIERS.

THE NEW ABODE OF THE EX-PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on July 29:

Whenever the position of a Moral Order Minister is threatened, the journals receiving his inspirations attack M. Thiers. M. Thiers has successively passed for having sapped the De Broglie and Chabaud-Latour Ministries, and he is now suspected by M. Buffet's friends of preparing a mine wherewith to blow the Vice President of the Council out of the Cabinet. M. Thiers, also, it is reported at Versailles, has agreed on a Thiers-Gambetta list of candidates for the general elections. Hence the statements about his failing health which have been ominously circulated. To say that he is rapidly going down hill serves a double purpose. It annoys M. Thiers and his family, and frightens away political tide-waiters. No old gentleman, however hale and active, likes to be told ill-naturedly that he is shaking over the grave. Functionaries in this country seeking to be on the safe side instinctively shrink from obviously partisans of the ex President when they read the apocryphal medical bulletins which the Moral Order press publishes.

There is nothing the matter with M. Thiers beyond his seventy-eight years. His health is excellent, his spirits are elastic, and his activity is unabated. The changes into the new house has not been attended with any bad effect. For six months before he moved into it a calorifere was going night and day, and large fires were kept up in the sitting and bed rooms. The cross walls and the lining of the outer ones are of brick. Every room inhabited by the family is hung throughout with woolen or silk brocade, having beneath a layer of tarred paper, which prevents any deleterious emanation from the fresh plaster. Large wood fires blaze in saloons, bed-chambers, and in the library. M. Thiers is on foot between 4 and 5 in the morning. On getting out of bed he takes a cup of chocolate. He then runs about the garden looking at the flowers, visits the green-house, and goes to see his horses. After doing this he ascends to his study at first floor to work at his desk or to classify his papers. He is assisted by a Secretary residing in the house. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire comes every morning to aid in the arrangement of the political correspondence which was carried on between 1870 and 1873. M. Thiers has several literary irons in the fire. He is still engaged on his philosophical treatise, in which he vivisects Spiritualism, (which nobody must confound with spirit-rapping,) and he is writing memoirs which will probably appear only when this generation is in its grave. A history of modern French art is also said to be in course of progress.

Privileged visitors are received in the mornings between 9 and 10. The door is most carefully guarded against bores and intrusive people. A system of telegraphy is organized between the concierge's lodge, the Secretary's cabinet, and the ante-room in which Louis, a confidential valet of eighteen years' standing, keeps ward. M. Thiers is much less accessible than when he was President. Then he was the servant of the public; now he is working for pleasure, for fame, and for the diffusion of what he deems to be sound ideas on philosophy and politics. He takes a keen interest, however, in events of national and European importance. He nurses his strength so far as his vivacious humor will admit, in order that he may be of use to France, should she again stand in need of him. Hence the rarity of his appearance at Versailles. In the evening, when he has had his after-dinner nap, he belongs to his friends. Mme. Thiers is uneasy at the way in which he lavishes his mental gifts upon them. He sits on a snug little sofa, at right angles to the wide mantel-piece, and defended from draughts by an ample screen. There he talks separately with political friends, Ambassadors, and some ladies in whose conversation he takes pleasure. Prince Orloff and Prince Hohenlohe are, I may almost say, his assiduous courtiers. They constantly pass the evening with him. M. Thiers rather dignified than derived dignity from his high office. In retiring from the Presidency he retained all his prestige. He is chary of his criticisms on the present depositaries of power. But he deems the work of monarchical restoration as much beyond their reach as the quadrature of the circle. Gambetta's policy meets with his approval.

The *salons* of the house in the Place St. Georges are hung in that shade of green Lyons brocade which verdigris imparts to pickled gherkins. This tint was chosen to spare fatigued eyes. There is no more trying color to the complexion, and it makes M. Thiers appear very much paler than he looks in his library. It is also trying to the toilets of the ladies attending his little court. Princess